

Ethiopia

Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II Supervision Report

Main report and appendices

Mission Dates: 11-22 June, 2018
Document Date: 10/07/2018
Project No. 2000001134
Report No. 4793-ET

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADP	Agricultural Development Plan
ASAP	Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BoA	Bureau of Agriculture
BoARD	Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development
DA	Development Agent
DBE	Development Bank of Ethiopia
ECD	Environment and Climate Division
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plans
ESS	Environment and Social Safeguards
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FPCMU	Federal Programme Coordination and Management Unit
FPIC	Free prior and informed consent
FRG	Farmers' Research Group
FSP	Financial service provider
FTC	Farmers training centres
FY	Financial Year
GIS	Geo Information System
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GPS	Global Positioning System
IWUA	Irrigation Water Users Association
KML	Knowledge Management and Learning
MAA	Market Access Alliance
MFIs	Micro-Finance Institutions
MIS	Management Information System
MoALR	Ministry of Agricultural and Livestock Resources
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NRM	Natural Resources Management
O&M	Operations and maintenance
PASIDP	Participatory Small-Scale Irrigation Development Programme
PCMU	Programme Coordination and Management Unit
PDR	Programme Design Report
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
RPCMU	Regional Programme Coordination and Management Unit
RUFIP	Rural Financial Intermediation Programme
RUSACCOS	Rural Savings and Credit Cooperative
SECAP	Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SMS	Subject Matter Specialists
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region
SSI	Small scale irrigation
TOR	Term of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
USD	United States Dollar
VAT	Value Added Tax

A. Project Overview

Region:	East and Southern Africa Division	Project at Risk Status:	Not at risk
Country:	Ethiopia	Environmental and Social Category:	B
Project Name:	Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II	Climate Risk Classification:	2
Project Id:	2000001134	Executing Institution:	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Project Type:	Irrigation	Implementing Institutions:	not available yet
CPM:	Han Ulaç Demirag		
Project Director:	Mr. Nuredin Asaro		
Project Area:	Oromia Region, Amhara Region, SNNP Region and Tigray Region		

Approval Date	22/09/2016	Last audit receipt	07/01/2018
Signing Date	31/10/2016	Date of Last SIS Mission	22/06/2018
Entry into Force Date	13/02/2017	Number of SIS Missions	3
Available for Disbursement Date	24/03/2017	Number of extensions	0
First Disbursement Date	19/04/2017	Effectiveness lag	5 months
MTR Date	not available yet		
Original Completion Date	30/09/2021		
Current Completion Date	30/09/2021		
Financial Closure	not available yet		

Project total financing

IFAD Financing breakdown	ASAP Trust Fund	\$11,000,000
	IFAD	\$102,000,000
	East and Southern Africa Division	\$1,500,000
Domestic Financing breakdown	Beneficiaries	\$12,073,000
	National Government	\$18,722,000
Co-financing breakdown,		
Project total financing		\$145,295,000

Current Mission

Mission Dates: 11-22 June, 2018

Days in the field: 5

Mission composition:

- Mr Ulaç Demirag, Country Director
- Mr. Andrew Macpherson, Agronomy and Value chain expert
- Ms. Arundhati I. Willetts, SECAP Specialist
- Mr. King'ori Wathobio, Irrigation Engineer
- Mr. Richard Batamanye Financial management consultant
- Mr David Radcliffe, Observer for DFID
- Mr. Franklin Ibemessie, Procurement Consultant
- Ms. Tsion Assefa, Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant, ESA
- Mr. Samir Rayess, Knowledge Management Consultant, ESA
- Mr. Frew Behabtu, Task Manager, ESA

Field sites visited: Giba and Adi Kerakero in Tigray region; Borkena, Sewer 3 and Amitu in Amhara region; and Basala, Langano and Homa in Oromia region.

B. Overall Assessment

Key SIS Indicator #1	Ø	Rating	Key SIS Indicator #2	Ø	Rating
Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective		4	Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance		4

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus	4	Project Management	4
Effectiveness	3	Quality of Project Management	4
Targeting and Outreach	4	Knowledge Management	3
Gender equality & women's participation	4	Value for Money	4
Agricultural Productivity	4	Coherence between AWPB and Implementation	3
Nutrition	4	Performance of M&E System	3
Adaptation to Climate Change	4	Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)	4

Sustainability and Scaling-up	4	Financial Management and Execution	5
Institutions and Policy Engagement	4	Acceptable Disbursement Rate	6
Partnership-building	4	Quality of Financial Management	4
Human and Social Capital and Empowerment	4	Quality and Timeliness of Audit	6
Quality of Beneficiary Participation	3	Counterparts Funds	3
Responsiveness of Service Providers	3	Compliance with Loan Covenants	5
Environment and Natural Resource Management	4	Procurement	4
Exit Strategy	4		
Potential for Scaling-up	5		

Relevance	5
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C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

Background and Main Objective of the Mission

A supervision and implementation support mission for the Participatory Small-Scale Irrigation Development Programme (PASIDP II) was conducted from 11 to 22 June 2018. The main objective of the mission was to assess the progress made in the implementation of the 2017/2018 Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB); the status of agreed action from the previous mission; identify constraints to project implementation and agree in close consultation with the key stakeholders involved in implementation on actions and measures that enhance effectiveness and efficiency in implementation.

The mission team was divided into two groups, one visiting Tigray and Amhara region and the other visiting Oromia region. The regional PCMU members from SNNPR have joined the Oromia team. Overall progress of the project was presented to the mission in Addis Ababa on 11 June 2018, followed by specific regional briefing sessions and in-depth interactions with the Government counterparts and implementing partners in the regions. The mission teams interacted with the project clients and implementing partners at various sites, including: Giba and Adi Kerakero in Tigray region; Borkena, Sewer 3 and Amitu in Amhara region; and Basala, Langanu and Dhoma in Oromia region. The mission team has also interacted with contractors and traders who are currently working with the project. Regional wrap-up meetings took place on 14 and 16 June in Harar with Oromia and SNNPR RPCMU teams and in Gina Ager with the Amhara RPCMU team. Debriefing sessions on 18 and 19 June 2018 allowed the mission to refine and agree key actions with the regional and federal PCMUs. Final wrap-up meetings, chaired by the State Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Resources and the Director of IFI Cooperation at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation took place on 21 June 2018.

Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

Impressive progress has been made in the 15 months since programme start-up, with a large volume of activities in infrastructure development and training undertaken. Farmers are very positively inclined towards the programme, and most confirm that they intend to pursue largely commercial agriculture within the irrigation areas. However, the mission also noted a number of areas that require improvement for the programme to meet its development objective. These include the following:

1. Participation by farmers in planning of schemes is not as yet optimal, with the result that local knowledge is not always effectively incorporated into scheme designs, and farmers have incomplete ownership and knowledge of costs of operation and maintenance;
2. Feasibility studies do not adequately incorporate market factors, business plans and opportunities for more modern and efficient means of irrigation;
3. The catchments and watersheds adjacent to many schemes are in very poor physical condition, with a high degree of degradation and very low productivity. These areas present a great risk to the livelihoods of the communities, and to irrigation and other infrastructure through land-slides and soil erosion;
4. The M&E functions of the programme are providing excellent information on activities and expenditure. However, there is a general absence of effective reporting and analysis of outputs and outcomes derived from the activities.
5. In certain instances, regional and woreda government officials and staff demonstrated limited ownership, based on the perception that the programme constituted an add-on to their core responsibility.

The main agreements reached during the mission include that:

1. The detailed feasibility studies for PASIDP II schemes will be revisited to ensure that they incorporate: (i) Detailed and inclusive participation by farmers; (ii) a comprehensive assessment of potential crops that can be grown, including perennial crops; (iii) a complete and realistic business plan for the scheme; (iv) a thorough assessment of all the alternative forms of water delivery and irrigation application technology, including piped and pressurised water delivery and drip and sprinkler field application; and (v) realistic advice for farmers on the costs for operation, maintenance and depreciation charges for irrigation infrastructure.
2. A concerted effort will be made to assist farmers to produce for markets in a profitable way. The support provided will include: (i) Facilitation and analytical support for farmers and farmers organisations such as cooperatives, to engage with other value chain entities to develop production and marketing chains; (ii) Assistance for farmers to access credit; and (iii) Training for farmers on means of effectively competing in markets.
3. The programme will take urgent action to rehabilitate watersheds and catchments to stabilize the environment and provide a basis for sustainable profitable production, through measures to complete participatory watershed management plans, and actual investment in fodder, crops and trees as well as management interventions, including conservation agriculture, pasture production and establishment of commercially viable timber species;
4. The M&E functions of the programme will be broadened to include comprehensive reporting and analysis of outputs and outcomes. This will properly inform management, and provide for sharing of knowledge about programme performance.
5. The MOALR communicate the Borrower's full commitment to the PASIDP II as part of its core investments to regional bureaus and woreda offices, and clarify the implementation arrangements and roles and responsibilities to all stakeholders in order to ensure appropriate ownership and collaboration at all administrative levels.

D. Overview and Project Progress

The Programme has made impressive progress in implementation during the reporting period, although overall implementation lagged significantly behind its ambitious first AWPB with a financial execution of ETB 237.7 million, 39% of the planned ETB 615.8 million. The following are the main activities undertaken since the last supervision mission in June 2017:

Investment in small-scale irrigation (SSI): The project identified 60 schemes as planned; completed detailed design for 31 (of 52 planned) with a potential command area of 2,937 ha (of 3,500 ha planned); and, undertook quality assurance of schemes covering 5,174 ha (of 7,730 planned). The programme also strengthened 35 IWUAs (of 38 planned), however, further strengthening of IWUAs is still necessary for sustainable O&M arrangements. Of the four (4) schemes planned for completion, two (2) have been completed and the remaining two (2) are ongoing; of 63 community schemes planned, 11 are complete, 24 are under construction; construction just started in 24 and the remaining 4 are in the tender stage; construction is yet to start on 90 ponds and shallow wells planned, but the designs are ongoing; similarly, the construction of the alternative water sources that are funded under the ASAP grant is yet to start. The performance in Oromia Region was slow due to the unstable political situation over the last year.

Agribusiness linkages and market access: The establishment and strengthening of 25 PASIDP II and 42 PASIDP I farmers' cooperatives was planned. A total of 37 (of 67 planned) cooperatives (8 of 25 for PASIDP II and 29 of 42 for PASIDP I schemes) were established and/or strengthened. This included the training of 500 leaders (53.3% of 938 planned). A total of 29 (72% of plan) Market Access Alliances have been established, while only 30% of the planned public-private dialogue activities took place. Similarly, limited progress has been achieved with regard to the assessment of financial institutions, the linkage of farmers with financial service providers (FSP), the preparation of business plans for schemes and the provision of training on financial services to farmer cooperatives. Meanwhile a business plan implementation guidance manual and a business plan template were developed by the Programme.

Institutional capacity building and support: The focus of this component is on bridging the skill gaps of farmers, farmer training centres (FTC), development agents (DAs) and subject matter specialists (SMS) in PCMUs. Training of trainers for irrigation agronomy, nutrition sensitive agriculture, SECAP, watershed management and marketing chain development was given for federal, regional, and zone both program coordination officer and partners. At regional level, training was provided on Market Access Alliances (MAA), GIS, agronomic practices, FRG, Gender mainstreaming, & watershed management, Nutrition Training and Training for cooperative leaders. Members of 53 (of 65 planned) IWUAs received support to prepare irrigated agricultural development plans covering an area of about 4,140ha under both PASIDP I and PASIDP II (of 9,968 ha planned). 27 (90.0% of 30 planned) nurseries and 270 (41.5% of 650 planned) home garden demonstrations benefited from extension support. 1,184 (45.5% of 2,600 planned) members of farmer research groups (FRGs) received training.

Capacity development in watershed management: Refresher training on watershed development and management was provided for 189 (61.9% of target) DAs (21 females). Similarly, training was also provided for 70 (5.6% of plan) FRGs in watershed management. The reason for the low performance is that linking FRGs to regional agricultural institutes has taken a long time and needs further discussion and engagement. In addition, training was provided on agro-forestry, soil and water conservation for 314 (68.9% of plan) woreda SMS staff (14 females) and on application of GIS & GPS for 69 implementing agencies staff (3 females).

Program management: Federal, regional and woreda level steering committee meetings have been conducted. Program sensitization and awareness creation workshops were conducted at regional, zonal and woreda levels, highlighting accomplishments and challenges/problems encountered.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and knowledge management and learning (KML) M&E and KML related activities show the lowest progress against plan. Main achievements include the purchase of office equipment, a draft M&E manual, and the annual internal review and learning meeting. The consultant hired to do the baseline survey has already started the survey and is expected to complete it by mid-July 2018.

E. Project implementation

a. Development Effectiveness

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus

Effectiveness

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The level of activities during the first year of implementation was impressive. However, the mission has noted concerns with regard to the technical quality of implementation, particularly with regard to the innovative aspects for this second phase of the programme, including (i) limited participation of the programme clients in business planning and scheme design, (ii) inadequate consideration of the range of technical options for water delivery and utilization; (iii) ineffective market linkage and capacity support to farmers' organizations; all resulting in the risk that the outputs do not lead to the intended outcomes and results. There is thus an urgent need to adjust the implementation of activities in order to enhance the likelihood of the programme to meet its development objective.

Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

The logframe shows a progress rate of 17% or more relative to the end targets for most of the output indicators. However there is scope to strengthen the quality (measurability, specificity and relevance) of the logical framework indicators, some of which include qualitative criteria (i.e. "functional" cooperatives, or "sustainable" IWUA) that are yet to be clearly defined. These will be operationalized to provide clear guidance and benchmarks for implementation and outcome measurement, not least to inform project management where further fine-tuning of the programme's activities is required.

The following are the key issues that may affect the effectiveness of the program

- 1. Agribusiness linkages:** The agricultural development plans reviewed were weak in terms of business planning and commercialization. Farmers did not have training on costs of production. A lack of diversity in crops produced by farmers is also observed. Visited farmers lacked access to credit, preventing them to access productive inputs. Selling is mostly initiated after harvest and opportunistic, with few farmers making marketing plans before planting. Furthermore, the visited farmers have not made attempts to aggregate produce by organizing themselves into producer organizations/cooperatives. There is a need to bring farmers, buyers, input suppliers, etc. together before planting, and to establish a constant means of communication between them (i.e. by phone). Cashless credit should be encouraged by linking input suppliers, farmers and financial service providers. The lack of market linkages and access to credit can jeopardize the profitability of the farmers and thus the sustainability of the programme.
- 2. Farmers' participation in feasibility studies:** There is no indication that the design is sufficiently participatory. So far, no attempt is being made to engage with the farmers regarding the options and choices concerning the crops to be produced, based on the available market opportunities, as the crop choice would need to be a major influence on choice of irrigation technology. Further, the farmers are not consulted about the likely cost of operation and maintenance (O&M). The contributions collected by the IWUA are not enough to cover the costs of O&M. Farmers should be informed during feasibility study about the exact amount required to ensure the sustainability of the irrigation schemes. Further, the selection of schemes and feasibility studies did not take into account the adequate participation of women.
- 3. Watershed management:** A high level of erosion is observed in the visited watershed areas, suggesting the need for more effective soil conservation practises. The high erosion rates demonstrate risks for potential damage of road and irrigation infrastructure. The eroded soil is also observed to contaminate the irrigation canals with risks of blockages. This indicates that the irrigation schemes are not climate resilient. Opportunities for income generating activities are also not well explored in adjacent watershed areas.
- 4. Monitoring and evaluation of the program** Activities are well recorded in the M&E system. However, outputs and outcomes are still not being measured. It is currently unknown whether the capacity building activities are actually effective. This limits the usability of M&E data for management purposes. There is need to properly track outcomes to know what is working and what is not, and devise corrective actions accordingly.

Development Focus

Targeting and Outreach

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The programme is being implemented in food insecure Woredas in the respective regions. Most of the schemes constructed had been requested by the local communities 3 or 4 years ago. The goods and services rendered to the local communities are in line with the interest of the community. However, the expectation from the communities to improve market access has so far not been met. Some of the households are targeted to benefit from both, access to irrigation as

well as watershed development interventions. The programme is being implemented by the existing government structure, with steering committees providing the overall guidance. Most of the service providers are public owned organizations with strong commitment to serve the underprivileged communities.

Main issues

The programme was designed to target the food insecure areas of the selected regions and accordingly all the targeted woredas fulfil this criterion. However, the nature of the intervention favours those farmers who own farmland in the designated command area, irrespective of their wealth status and land holding. For instance at the Sewer 3 scheme, 97 irrigation users received access to a command area of 97 hectares., resulting in an average allocation of 1 ha per household. While the mission recognizes that these farmers are likely to produce a significant marketable surplus, it raises concerns with regard to the ability of the programme to achieve its outreach target (which is based on the assumption of an average of half a hectare per household).

The programme has a target to reach 108,750 households at completion, of which 46,250 households are from irrigation command area, 37,500 households from the surrounding watershed, 10,000 households from PASIDP I and 15,000 employment opportunities created due to the growing labour need on farms and along the value chains. The mission noted the progress made so far in achieving the intended targets in new and old irrigation schemes and within the watersheds. However, there has been limited progress in creating employment opportunities.

The mission noted an overlap between the users of the irrigation schemes and watershed management interventions, which might lead to double-counting, as there is no data base that references benefits with registered programme clients. There is a need to cascade the overall target of the intervention planned on an annual basis, in order to track the progress and avoid double-counting.

The majority of the programme interventions are implemented by the existing government structure at regional, woreda and kebele level. The coordination unit established at Federal and regional level plays an active role in facilitating the implementation of the programme in the target areas. The steering committees were established at federal and regional level to provide the overall guidance for the programme coordination unit. Similarly, technical committee were established at zonal and woreda levels and focal persons were assigned at zonal, woreda and o kebele level for the day-to-day follow-up and provision of support for the target communities. The public enterprise who are engaged in the construction of the scheme are committed to reach the target communities in remote and difficult areas.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Development Effectiveness		
Enhanced targeting of irrigation users Set clear criteria for the allocation of irrigable land among the irrigation users, to ensure equitable ownership in the command area, to be used during feasibility assessments and detailed designs.	FPCMU & RPCMU	10/2018
Develop a job creation strategy Develop a strategy to achieve the job creation target of the programme.	FPCMU	10/2018
Develop a database for the programme clients Develop a data base for the programme clients, which clearly indicates the list of clients/households that benefited from the programme, indicating the type of service provided to them.	FPCMU	10/2018

Gender equality & women's participation

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The programme uses both, age and gender disaggregated data and follows the gender strategy developed by MoALR. Gender focal persons have been assigned in both, the federal and regional PCMUs. However, they are not dedicated full-time to this task.

Main issues

The programme has adopted the gender strategy developed by MoALR, but there is need to contextualize and adapt it to the programme. Sex-disaggregated data are regularly collected by the programme team and implementing partners. However, work planning is not based on gender-disaggregated data.

The programme has tried to increase female participation in IWUAs and watershed management committees. However,

women do usually not occupy higher decision making positions in such committees, none of which is chaired by a woman. In some communities cultural barriers and attitudes even prevent women from participating in the committees. For some activities, the actual participation of women-headed households has been below the target of 20%. Due to existing land holding in the command areas, the programme targets women-headed households directly through the introduction of hand dug wells and construction of ponds, providing nutrition security and income for these households.

The planned introduction of improved cooking stoves is expected to reduce the workload on women who are usually responsible to fetch firewood, often from far distances.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Development Effectiveness		
Adapt the gender strategy developed by MoALR Adapt the gender strategy developed by MoALR to reflect PASIDP II's gender targets.	FPCMU	09/2018
Enhance women participation Increase the number of women in the different committees established by the programme, including their role in decision making.	FPCMU and RPCMU	12/2018
Develop a gender-disaggregated plan for all interventions Plan all interventions using gender-disaggregated data and follow up on the achievement accordingly.	FPCMU and RPCMU	12/2018

Agricultural Productivity

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Farmers have observed an increase in their agricultural yields as a result of the programme's supports. This is mainly due to the increased availability of water for production particularly during the dry season. Nevertheless, the lack of proper market access that guarantees a fair price that adequately covers production costs and the lack of access to credit needed to purchase productive inputs has restricted farmers from achieving optimal productivity.

Main issues

One of the key issues that need to be addressed to improve the productivity of farmers is to make sure that they have adequate market linkages. Although it is clear that viable value chains can be developed for the advantage of smallholder agriculture, there is as yet little in an operational sense that is in place. Farmers all expect to produce for markets from their irrigated lands. However, all marketing being done until now appears to be on an opportunistic post-harvest basis. This results in both, low prices and post-harvest losses.

Despite this, it is clear that viable markets do exist for a range of produce. Many farmers are able to market their crops, and buyers, such as aggregators, brokers and traders are active in the programme area. A formal relationship (such as contracts) need to be in place between all parties in MAAs.

Access to credit is key for farmers to be able to purchase productive inputs and increase their productivity. Nevertheless, farmers confirmed that they were not currently able to access credit, reducing their productivity, as they were not able to purchase the fertiliser, agro-chemicals and seeds needed for optimum yields. In discussion with the FPCMU Agribusiness Officer, it was agreed that PASIDP II will provide support and facilitation towards agreements between farmers, supply cooperatives, financial institutions and produce buyers, so to allow farmers access production credit. In order to ensure sufficient liquidity in the respective rural financial institutions, the PCMU will establish the consolidated business plans for the schemes and determine the need for credit to inform the respective MFIs, RUSACCOs and Unions as well as the Development Bank of Ethiopia, with the objective that the forward planning will allow sufficient funds to be allocated from the revolving lines of credit under RUFIP I and II.

Basic irrigated crop husbandry observed was sound. However, it is not as yet optimal, due mainly to lack of updated knowledge and lack of access to improved inputs. Farmer research groups (FRGs) are basically in place, especially for irrigated areas. The focus to date has been on some alternative horticultural crops and different varieties of these. However, there has been no analysis of different financial outcomes from trials. So far, there has been no demonstration of perennial crops or of improved (pressurised) irrigation techniques. Farmers expressed interest in both of these.

There were no FRGs for watershed areas observed.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Development Effectiveness		
Enhance access to credit Commence actions to enable farmers to access credit, through joint agreements between them, credit suppliers, inputs suppliers and market entities.	FPCMU and RPCMU	07/2018
Implement Market Access Alliances (MAA) approach as per the PIM Systematic implementation of the MAA approach, commencing with MAA fora for each region prior to 2018 dry season irrigation planning.	FPCMU and RPCMU	07/2018
Strengthen business plans Strengthen cooperatives' business plans and communicate aggregated need for credit to Rural Financial Institutions and DBE to ensure sufficient liquidity.	FPCMU, RPCMU, DBE (RUFIP)	09/2018
Experience sharing Exchange visit within East or Southern Africa for key stakeholders to observe and learn from viable commercial smallholder value chain operations and viable irrigation systems using advanced technology.	FPCMU & IFAD	09/2018
Strengthen FRGs FRGs should add demonstrations of improved irrigation application techniques and conduct an analysis of financial outcomes. Farmers should participate directly in FRG activity planning. FRGs should also be strengthened regarding rain fed agriculture development in the watersheds.	FPCMU and RPCMU	10/2018

Nutrition

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

Nutrition-sensitive interventions are budgeted in the AWPB, and follow an articulated operational plan. The programme has delivered almost all the planned Training of Trainers on nutrition-sensitive agriculture at regional and zonal level (85%) and at kebele and woreda level (78%). At household level, the delivery of home garden demonstrations has underperformed (55%), and the provision of complementary inputs such as agricultural inputs (3%), farm tools (17%) and small ponds (0%) have not matched the delivery of such training. Regarding the provision of equipment for 8 Farmer Training Centres (FTCs) to deliver "Food demonstration", no progress has so far been made (0%).

Main issues

The mission interviewed female heads of households that during the first phase of PASIDP received home garden demonstration training, and were provided with vegetable seeds. The training consisted of vegetable growing techniques and food preparation. As a result, these women have successfully diversified the food intake at household level, as they have started to produce and consume vegetables such as cabbage. After receiving one-time seeds, they have produced enough vegetables for household consumption for two consecutive years, and were able to purchase vegetable seeds with the income generated from selling part of the vegetable produce. However, they have expressed concern of the limited availability of such seeds, which have to be purchased in the local market, several kilometres away from their village. In this regard, Farmer Research Groups could be used to develop such agricultural inputs, which can be then purchased by farmers, making the provision of such inputs sustainable and easily accessible for farmers.

Home garden training for DAs is delivered through FTCs. However, these centres are not equipped to deliver food demonstration training (cooking), which alternatively can be delivered by research centres. For this reason, PASIDP II aims to provide equipment for FTCs in the four regions where the programme is being implemented. In this regard, the Nutrition Case Team from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MoAL) and the Hawassa University have developed the TOR indicating the necessary equipment and facilities that FTCs require to deliver such trainings. Although such equipment has not yet been delivered to FTCs, it is included in the 2018-2019 AWPB and procurement plan.

PASIDP II has planned to establish a community-based nutrition monitoring system in order to measure changes in food practices, food group consumption and local perceptions on food production, processing, storage, marketing, preparation

and consumption. This monitoring system is being developed by the MoALR with the support of FAO and “Alive and Thrive” and will be mainstreamed by programmes such as PASDIP II.

Clean water for drinking is in short supply. One suggestion, as most houses have metal roofs, is for rainwater collection. This could at least provide a solution during the rainy season.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Development Effectiveness		
Provide equipment for FTCs Provide the necessary equipment for FTCs to deliver food demonstration training.	RPCMUs	09/2018
Water harvesting Conduct demonstrations of rainwater harvesting for households.	RPCMU	05/2019

Adaptation to Climate Change

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Irrigation allows farmers to increase income by increasing cropping intensity and yields and reduces vulnerability to drought or water shortage. The Project Completion Review of PASIDP I demonstrated the positive impact on crop production and farmer incomes, and the mission observed farmers quickly taking advantage of irrigation water and successfully growing crops for sale. But current irrigation designs are sub-optimal, and infrastructure is at risk from flood, siltation or erosion and may not be resilient to climate impacts. Water utilisation is inefficient as open canals and flood irrigation lead to greater water loss than in piped drip or sprinkler systems. Community adaptation strategies based on sustainable management of natural resources in adjacent watersheds have so far been inadequately explored.

Main issues

Evidence points to temperature increases of 1.7 to 2.1 oC by 2050 and increasing rainfall variability. As drought is a major threat to livelihoods and economic development, the provision of irrigation water has a large potential influence on boosting the resilience of poor smallholder farmers. Programme support through training, adapting cropping systems to climate risks and market conditions, development of micro-watersheds adjacent to irrigation command areas, and creating income generating opportunities should contribute to protecting the irrigated area and irrigation structures from damage due to siltation or soil deposition and improving their resilience to climate change.

However, water is a scarce resource and current irrigation designs do not use it efficiently. Experience from elsewhere in Africa shows that piped irrigation utilizing drip or sprinkler irrigation systems more than doubles the water use efficiency compared to current canal based systems with flood irrigation, which would either enable more land to be irrigated or water to be conserved for other users. The climate resilience of current infrastructure is questionable, and field evidence points to damage from erosion of soil from surrounding land and flooding. Almost all schemes use flood/furrow/basin styles of irrigation. Most are steep/sloping land which exacerbates soil erosion leading to low water-use efficiency. These types of irrigation may be cheap in financial terms but are very expensive in terms of waste of water, soil erosion and labour requirements.

Furthermore, sustainability of schemes depends on the entire catchment upstream of the offtake, so interventions at the micro-watershed level may help but will not guarantee protection. Income generation opportunities in the micro-watershed have not yet been systematically analyzed so it is not clear how effective they will be in helping the communities to adapt to climate change.

Many observed watersheds are severely degraded, mainly through over-grazing and tree removal. The substantial community efforts in building mechanical control structures are being rapidly overwhelmed, posing a significant threat to road access, irrigation infrastructure and lands, and to human settlements. There is also the problem of very low productivity of these landscapes for crop and livestock production.

While farmers are aware of the need for greatly improved watershed management, a whole landscape approach is needed in planning for sustainable remediation and use of degraded watersheds. The approach should concentrate on use of productive vegetative means of control, including fodder crops, tree crops, conservation agriculture and IGAs.

The PDR, recognising that climate change adaptation and resilience concepts have been emphasised only in recent years, had proposed that “the Programme, through ASAP, will develop guidelines on resilient construction standards”. The development standards were not included in the programme costs, and thus were not planned for in the 2017/2018 AWPB. It was also observed that further sensitization is required of exactly what climate adaption and resilience in programme implementation means. This is demonstrated by the fact that inefficient water delivery and distribution systems are designed in cases where clearly the water sources are insufficient for irrigation and other uses. A full

understanding of adaptive and resilient programming among the staff is a prerequisite for them to effectively support the communities and households develop adaptive systems at the local level. Indeed, it is the view of this mission that the guidelines should go beyond only construction standards but also include guidelines for climate smart water resources management.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Development Effectiveness		
Experience sharing Conduct a field trip for key PCMU staff to selected participatory watershed development sites supported by the CGIAR Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security Project in Ethiopia.	FPCMU	08/2018

b. Sustainability and Scaling up

Institutions and Policy Engagement	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

PASIDP II is making an important contribution to the national policy on water users' associations. During the period under review, the programme facilitated, in collaboration with IFAD and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) an initiative to take stock of the lessons from policy implementation in Tigray region, and organized a stakeholder consultation in SNNPR to inform the formulation of an enhanced regulation for IWUAs. However, there is scope to further enhance the policy and regulation to promote greater water use efficiency and sustainability of irrigation schemes in Ethiopia (see action on exchange visit above).

Partnership-building	Rating: 4
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Justification of rating

The programme is implemented in close collaboration with different stakeholders mainly from the public sector. Although there are similar flagship programs and projects implemented in respective region, the collaboration with PASIDP II is not optimal. The linkages so far are limited to invitation of others to attend workshops organized by the programme and vice-versa. The different guidelines and manuals produced by the previous phase of PASDIP were adopted by other programs. The links between the programme clients and the private actors (input suppliers, aggregators, buyers, financial institutions etc.) are yet to be effectively enhanced.

Main issues

The programme is implemented through the existing government structure from the federal to kebele level. The study and construction of the schemes are mostly carried out by public organizations in the respective regions, except in Oromia where private contractors are procured for scheme construction.

Similar programmes and projects are being implemented in the programme target area, and there is a potential to learn from and share experiences with them. Thus it was agreed that the PCMU create stronger linkages with the ongoing programmes and projects in the intervention area. Besides, there is a need to strengthen the link between the farmers and input suppliers and dealers (see agreed action regarding MAAs). The regional research centres work closely with the programme to provide experts in building the capacity of the local government staff and provide support for FRGs to demonstrate different agronomic practices.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Sustainability and Scaling Up		
Establish linkages with other programmes and private sector PCMU to work with other on-going programmes to share experience and lessons.	PCMU	08/2018

Human and Social Capital and Empowerment	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

PASIDP so far has been effective in supporting the establishment and strengthening the capacity of IWUAs, making an important contribution to the development of human capital and empowerment. This work can be taken further by providing farmers with practical advice on enhancing their productivity and strengthening their marketing operations, with concrete actions agreed above under the section on agricultural productivity.

Quality of Beneficiary Participation	Rating: 3	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

Consultations are carried out with various beneficiary groups, including women heads of households who are considered as being vulnerable. At some schemes, beneficiaries have made suggestions which were incorporated into the scheme design, but this was not the case in all schemes. In addition, beneficiary acceptance/approval of final designs is not always sought or documented. Consultations undertaken during the preparation of the watershed development plans indicate that opinions and priorities of women/vulnerable groups differ when they are consulted separately than when they are part of a larger mixed group. Grievance redress mechanisms exist and are accessible to the communities but feedback is either not received or is not timely.

Main issues

Consultations: Consultations with beneficiary groups are carried out on a regular basis by regional, woreda and kebele teams, but these need to be documented. It is not evident that appropriate methodologies are applied for the various beneficiary groups at all times. Where women have been consulted in separate forums (eg during the development of watershed management plans), it was noted that priorities expressed are different from when they are part of a larger group. Therefore, consultation processes should ensure that different target groups are consulted separately.

Contribution to the Programme: From financial data reported, beneficiaries are contributing about 2% in kind towards the programme, which is less than the agreed contribution of 5%.

Participation in decision making: Beneficiaries have provided input to scheme design and their recommendations have been incorporated. But it was noted in some of the schemes visited that the final designs are not disclosed before construction begins, and beneficiaries' concerns are not heeded during implementation. Observations from the field indicated that farmers know what crops they want to grow based on rainfall, altitude, soils and market demand, although there were also reports to the contrary. Due to logistical constraints, there has not been enough facilitation by the programme teams to link the farmers with markets before they select the crops they grow, or to access credit: this would allow the farmers to make their own decisions as to what/when to grow and what they require to be able to have a successful crop.

Benefit sharing: Women are poorly represented in the IWUA, Grievance Redress and Watershed Management Committees because there are only a few women farmers. Hence when it comes to benefit sharing, women are unlikely to equitably benefit. However, women in male headed households also stand to gain from any shared benefits.

Programme Impacts: It is still too early in programme implementation to establish the communities' opinions on the positive and negative impacts of the schemes.

Grievance Redress: All IWUAs have established grievance committees which are functional, and usually comprise about 3 members from the IWUA Committee. The grievance redress mechanisms are aligned with existing redress mechanisms, and the communities are aware that they have access to them and know how they work. However, it was reported that feedback on grievances are not received in a timely manner.

Feasibility studies: The feasibility designs lack of community consultation. Such discussions appear not to have taken place. So far the practice has been to establish the amount of water available in a particular scheme and the area that amount can be used to irrigate. With that information, the technology choice has been one – open lined main canals delivering water for flood irrigation in the fields using unlined secondary and primary canals. No attempt has been made to explore other possible technologies in consultation with the beneficiaries even where there are obvious clear advantages of using other options in water delivery and in field application.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Sustainability and Scaling Up		
Strengthening of Participatory Processes Include a dedicated budget line in the AWPB to enable Regional ESS Specialists to actively oversee participation processes, equity issues, following up on grievances, social documentation including FPIC, and E&S safeguards issues for scheme sustainability.	FPCMU, RPCMU	07/2018
Develop a capacity building program for the IWUAs that can be used by the different RPCMUs. The program will have training of the trainers (ToT) package for the staff at the zones and woredas that will be involved in IWUA capacity building. The capacity building to designed as a continuous program that comprehensively covers the organisational and management skills that the IWUAs require to sustainably operate and maintain the irrigation infrastructure.	FPCMU and RPCMU	12/2018
Strengthening Participation Guidelines Develop guidelines at regional level to ensure full participation by the farmers and communities for all programme activities from design, agribusiness, research, watershed management, and M&E.	RPCMU	03/2019
Strengthening of Grievance Redress Mechanisms Develop guidelines at regional level to ensure full participation by the farmers and communities for all programme activities from design, agribusiness, research, watershed management, and M&E.	RPCMU	03/2019
Strengthening of Grievance Redress Mechanisms The existing grievance redress processes should be followed and documented so that grievances can be followed up and complainants receive feedback in a transparent and timely manner.	RPCMU	03/2019

Responsiveness of Service Providers

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The participation of farmers in scheme design and implementation was observed to be limited. Field observations revealed that farmers were not consulted in the choice of irrigation technologies. Although the scheme designs and feasibility studies promised a water flow that helps secure farmers enough water for the dry seasons, this was not always the case in practise. Moreover, farmers were not consulted on the costs associated with operating and maintaining the irrigation schemes. The service providers, mainly the PCMU and its implementing partners, could be more responsive to the clients' needs by adopting a more participatory approach in all steps of the programme, as outlined in the missions' main agreements.

Environment and Natural Resource Management

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Main issues

Water availability is key to the sustainability of the schemes. During the site visits and from reviews of hydrological reports, it was noted that water availability to supply the schemes has not been accurately established: for some schemes the flows were overestimated, while for others they were underestimated. Moreover, scheme designs do not lend to water conservation as open canals and furrows are favoured over piped conveyance systems and sub-surface drip irrigation, and the intakes are not designed to allow for sustained acceptable environmental flows.

A number of vertical unvegetated canal embankments were observed at the scheme sites, which potentially pose an erosion risk, but could also slip causing major siltation of the canals. Spoil from excavation activities was seen to be dumped on the sides of the canals and had not been disposed of in an appropriate manner.

Degraded catchments in the programme regions have led to severe gullying and soil loss. In all woredas, communities are expected to work on catchment protection activities for 22 days each year. In PASIDP II, micro-watershed development is based on plans drawn up with community participation that are implemented by watershed development teams. These plans are based on conservation and sustainable use of land and water resources taking account of current land cover, soil and topographic features and current degradation. They include area closures, planting of trees, shrubs and forage, water harvesting and pond construction, physical and biological methods for erosion prevention, and in some cases agro-forestry and conservation agriculture. Sustainable NRM is expected to enhance income generating opportunities for the community. However i) to be fully effective micro-watershed interventions should be integrated with broader catchment plans and ii) it is too early to predict how effective these measures will be in conserving natural resources, protecting the command area and supporting the livelihoods of the local community.

While it is too early to properly assess the effect of the programme on the environment and natural resources, observations in the field indicate that water resources are being inefficiently used, and programme infrastructure is susceptible to being impacted by siltation, landslides and erosion. With the proposed watershed activities taking place, it is expected that the latter will be adequately addressed. There is also an opportunity to review scheme designs to improve water use efficiency. Unfortunately, there is no clear budget in the 2017/2018 AWP&B for monitoring impacts on the environmental and natural resources, and for mitigating and/or managing these impacts.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Sustainability and Scaling Up		
Provide implementation support mission to watershed component of PASIDP-II The mission should focus on reviewing the scope of potential income generation opportunities within micro-watersheds; and providing guidance on the identification and promotion of climate smart agricultural practices.	FPCMU	12/2018

Exit Strategy **Rating: 4**

Justification of rating

Key elements of the exit strategy developed as part of the programme design include supporting farmers to enhance their productivity, establishing solid value chain and market linkages and functioning IWUAs, backed by consistent policies to sustain their operations. These elements remain relevant and are pursued in implementation, which is still at an early stage. The major agreements reached during the mission will enhance the performance of implementation against the key elements of the exit strategy.

Potential for Scaling-up **Rating: 5** **Previous rating: 5**

Justification of rating

PASIDP II is highly relevant and has strong potential for scaling up both, small scale irrigation development, as well as sustainable watershed management practices and climate change adaptation. With the ongoing effort to enhance water use efficiency and productivity, there is strong potential for scaling up outreach and results by adopting modern irrigation technologies and more effective marketing structures. Initiatives to pilot such innovations and measure their success in line with the design have been agreed during the mission.

c. Project Management

Quality of Project Management **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

Programme management addresses implementation issues by conducting field visits, undertaking regular supervision missions, and by organizing regional and federal learning forums/workshops. Special attention was given to evaluation of program progress and limitations associated with it, and direction was given to implementing partners by the regional Bureaus. The workshop helped to gain a common understanding on program objectives and areas of intervention by all implementing partners. Nevertheless the limited capacity of the programme steering committee in resolving implementation problems is reflected in the problems faced in achieving the activities planned in the AWPB.

Knowledge Management **Rating: 3** **Previous rating: 3**

Justification of rating

Although the programme has planned to develop a “Learning & Knowledge Management Strategy” during the first year of implementation, this has not yet materialized. Knowledge Management training activities at federal, regional and district levels have been budgeted in the AWPB but have not yet been conducted. Regarding internal review and learning meetings budgeted in the AWPB, the programme has over-performed at regional level (175 %) and underperformed at woreda (22%) and kebele (5%) levels. The programme’s M&E system does not feed into KM initiatives.

Main issues

The programme needs to develop a “Learning & Knowledge Management Strategy” in order to follow a structured approach to knowledge management and bring together the information generated by the M&E system, converting data into a range of knowledge products with different objectives, target audiences and channels for dissemination, to promote scaling up or influence policy. It is therefore proposed to proceed with the recruitment of an international consultant to develop the strategy, as planned in the AWPB.

Throughout its different components, the programme delivers a wide range of activities and trainings, which despite being complementary, are so far being captured at output level, lacking an aggregated impact- level measurement. Measuring the impact of such trainings (i.e. Number of technologies/practices tested by trained Farmer Research Groups applied in farms) will help the programme assessing the relevance of trainings and the applicability of farmers’ enhanced knowledge and skills. Such aggregated impact-level measurement of activities should be included in the programmes’ “Learning & Knowledge Management Strategy” and conducted as early as possible.

Training of Trainers (such as on nutrition sensitive agriculture) at federal, regional and district levels has been planned. However, despite providing the necessary TOR to the “Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research” to deliver such trainings, the institute has declined the offer. The PCMU has decided to proceed with “Melkasa Research Institute”, which has accepted the contract and will deliver the training in the coming months.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Project Management		
Develop a “Learning & Knowledge Management Strategy” The PCMU should proceed contracting an international consultant to develop the strategy. The strategy should include aggregated impact- level measurement of programme activities to allow the programme to start measuring its effectiveness.	FCPMU	12/2018

Value for Money

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

The programme has the potential to provide good value for money. However, currently, this is being constrained through investment in inefficient irrigation technology, lack of effective watershed management and lack of market access for farmers. There are plans to address all of these important elements during future implementation.

Main issues

It is too early to provide a fully objective assessment of value for money, due to the early stage of programme implementation. However, there is a clear need for improvements, as noted elsewhere, in irrigation design and water-use efficiency, effective management of watersheds, access to markets for farmers and provision of effective climate-change adaptation strategies. It is also unclear as to whether various training and capacity-building activities have been effective in developing needed human capital, as the M&E system so far does not capture results and outcomes.

Coherence between AWPB and Implementation

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

There are some problems in meeting the targets specified in the AWPB. The unstable conditions in the country have particularly contributed to the delay in the completion of the construction of irrigation schemes. Although the AWPB provides the budget breakdown of each planned activity, the implementation report of the AWPB does not indicate the amount spent for each activity. Nevertheless, the total amount spent for each component of the programme is indicated. While component B and C of the programme have used above 80% of the planned budget, only 31.2% of the budget planned for this component was spent on investment in small-scale irrigation infrastructure. Actions are being taken to expedite delayed activities.

AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

Activities under component A of the program showed good progress in terms of the preparation of feasibility studies for schemes (100% of planned feasibility studies were completed on time). Nevertheless, the completion rate of the construction of ongoing and new irrigation schemes is lagging behind. The completion of works of PASIDP I schemes is 83%. The completion rate of ongoing PASIDP II schemes is less than 40% with the exception of the construction of diversion and spate irrigation schemes. The completion rate of new PASIDP II schemes is also below 40%. When it comes to the construction of group schemes such as ponds and shallow dug wells, the achievement is 0%.

Under component B of the program related to the creation of agribusiness linkages and market access, only the preparation of a business plan template and the business plan implementation manual were achieved 100% as planned. Only 50% or less of the planned activities on the strengthening of cooperatives and the provision of trainings to cooperatives were implemented as planned. Some office equipment has been purchased for cooperatives (50% of plan). The achievement rate of the provision of training on market chain development to regional and federal agribusiness specialists and cooperative members is below 50% of the plan. Market access alliances have been established (almost 70% of plan), while public-private dialogue activities are still lagging behind (30% of plan). The implementation rate of the activities related to the provision of finance access to farmers is less than 30%. These activities include the assessment of financial institutions, the linkage of farmers with financial service providers (FSP), the preparation of business plans for schemes and the provision of trainings on financial services to farmer cooperatives.

Also under component B of the program related to institutional capacity building and support, the progress against plan is mixed. While the implementation rate of training to woreda focal persons and producer cooperative experts is less than 30%, the implementation rate of the training provided to facilitators such as woreda subject matters experts in woreda watershed management teams and to program facilitators at Kebele level is near to 50%. Only 40% of the capacity building activities for climate smart agriculture have an implementation rate of 50%. Well achieved activities in this area are the strengthening of nurseries (90% of plan) and the research support visits (309% of plan). The gender mainstreaming trainings for IWUA committee members has an achievement rate of 48%, with the rest of the activities having an achievement rate of less than 35%. Nutrition related capacity building activities show good progress with 50% of the nutrition related activities having an achievement rate well over 75%.

Except for training for farmers extension and research groups (5% of plan) and input support to FRGs (0% of plan), many of the activities related to the capacity building on watershed management were achieved 80% to more than 100 % of plan. Climate change resilience related activities on watersheds have low achievement rates (30% or below), except for GIS trainings for woreda & zone experts.

Activities under component C of the program show the lowest progress against plan. Except for sending the final draft of the M&E manual to IFAD for review, none of the planned activities in relation to M&E (those listed in the AWPB) were undertaken. Similarly, except for the federal level internal review and learning meeting planned once a year, all other activities planned for KML in the AWPB were not implemented. In case of M&E, activities that were not implemented include the establishment of an MIS system and capacity building of M&E specialists.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Project Management		
Prepare a revised annual work plan and budget for the period July 2018 to June 2019 Revise targets as the current AWPB targets may have been ambitious.	PCMU	07/2018
Expedite activities planned under component B and C Particularly agribusiness linkages under component B and program management, monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge management and learning under component C.	FPCMU & RPCMU	06/2019

Performance of M&E System

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

Improvements compared to the previous mission are noted. However, some key issues are still pending: the system is measuring and reporting progress almost only at activity level, which is limiting the use of information for decision-making and Knowledge Management; none of the planned M&E activities listed in the AWPB were undertaken, in particular capacity building of M&E specialists; the project doesn't have an M&E plan and the programme MIS is yet to be developed. The M&E system of the programme limits reporting mainly to the activities undertaken during the FY. Although the AWPB is the main document used for M&E, additional data templates are used to report on activities as well. In these data templates, the only output being reported is on yield and total production by crop. The programme does use data collected for M&E to make corrective actions. Corrective actions include the undertaking of additional trainings and workshops based on M&E data. The weak reporting on outputs and outcomes can be attributed to the delay of the implementation of M&E activities planned for the FY. Such activities included the capacity building of M&E personnel and

the development of a management information system (MIS) for M&E at the federal and regional levels.

M&E System Review

The M&E system does not have an elaborated M&E plan. The only M&E plan available is the AWPB which only lists the activities to be undertaken in relation to M&E without detailed elaboration of how outputs and outcomes are to be measured. The M&E manual which was revised and submitted to IFAD for review during the current FY also guides the implementation of M&E activities. However, there is a tendency in the manual to collect data mainly on programme activities. An elaborate plan that lists and defines output and outcome indicators and one that clearly makes the connection of these to M&E activities is missing. Moreover, the activities planned in the AWPB in relation to M&E were also not implemented as planned.

An MIS system is not yet in place to track outputs and outcomes of the program at federal level. Nevertheless, an MIS system in the Amhara region is already in place serving mainly the region. There is still need for an MIS system connecting all four regions with the federal office. For this purpose, the purchase of tablets for data collection and feeding at the woreda level is under process. A bidding process will be started at the end of June 2018 to hire consultants who will be in charge of designing and putting in place an MIS at the federal and regional levels. The MIS is expected to result in standardized and real time reporting of M&E data from woreda up to the federal level.

Although the M&E reports are mainly based on the AWPB, data collected through additional data templates (mainly on activities) are also submitted quarterly by regional offices to the federal office. The reports are submitted on time. The additional data templates record periodic information disaggregated by gender, among others, on the number of target groups who benefited from irrigation schemes and those households who received supports such as inputs, trainings and demonstrations. No information disaggregated by age group is provided in the M&E system.

In terms of staffing for M&E, M&E specialists are hired at the federal and regional levels (one for each region). Nevertheless, M&E specialists also work as knowledge management and learning (KML) specialists. The absence of a clear division of tasks between M&E and KML has negative implication on the delivery of quality work in both streams of assignments. Training sessions planned for M&E specialist did not take place, thereby limiting the capacity of the M&E specialists to undertake their work. The M&E specialists at federal and regional levels need workshops to learn how to measure outcomes and to link these with corresponding outputs and activities, which currently is not happening. Such workshops should include the different program specialists (i.e. engineering, agribusiness, etc..) because these are in a better position to know how the outcomes in their respective specializations can be measured.

Currently, aside from the yearly internal review and learning meetings undertaken at the federal level, the M&E system is not being used to identify lessons that are further elaborated through KML initiatives such as studies.

The baseline survey has already started. It is expected to be completed in mid-July, 2018. This survey should have been undertaken before farmers start using the irrigation schemes. Nevertheless, the field visits revealed that some of the farmers whose construction of irrigation schemes has been completed have already started producing using irrigation. This may limit the quality of the impact assessment to be undertaken at the completion of the programme.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Project Management		
Prepare detailed data templates for M&E on outputs and outcomes The templates should specify relevant output and outcome indicators.	M&E specialists at FPCMU and RPCMU	09/2018
Amend the logical framework indicators to make these more measurable, specific and relevant Activities in the AWPB should directly follow from the outputs and outcomes specified in the logical framework.	Federal and regional PCMU	09/2018
Prepare an elaborated M&E plan M&E plan should specify the output and outcome indicators, and in particular outcome indicators which are currently missing.	M&E specialists at FPCMU and RPCMU	10/2018
Expedite the establishment of an MIS system for M&E The programme's MIS should be developed considering the MIS established in Amhara region, scaling it up to manage the programme's spatial and non-spatial data.	FPCMU and RPCMU	12/2018

Justification of rating

SECAP related documents have been produced for PASIDP II schemes and their quality is considerably better than ESIA/ESMPs produced for PASIDP I projects. The PIM makes several references to the ESMP which describes environmental and social management procedures for PASIDP II. However, the 2017/2018 AWPB includes only limited training and annual workshops, while the Procurement Plan only provides for an environmental and social audit in November 2018. Budget lines for updating PASIDP I ESIA/ESMPs, capacity building and training, monitoring of environmental, social and climate aspects, and technical assistance have been reduced, omitted or merged with other activities, which will result in SECAP requirements not being adequately implemented.

SECAP Review

SECAP Requirements: SECAP only came into effect in 2014 so was not applied during design and implementation of PASIDP I. In PASIDP II, SECAP is being implemented for both PASIDP I and PASIDP II schemes, although the Federal and Regional teams are still becoming acquainted with its requirements. ESIA/ESMPs are being produced and in general their quality has markedly improved after training was conducted in December 2017 for the FPCMU and RPCMUs ESS Specialists on how to implement the E&S risk assessment procedures stipulated in the ESMF and review ESIA/ESMPs. The ESS Specialists had requested support for conducting climate risk assessment: guidelines for this are currently under preparation by IFAD's ECD. Efforts are being made to address environmental flow, soil erosion, occupational health and safety and agrochemical use. Documentation on FPIC processes and cases where land acquisition/compensations are kept by the woredas but were not availed so it was not possible to verify their existence and adequacy. The RPCMU has been requested to keep copies of all programme-related consultations and documentation related to FPIC and land acquisition/compensation. Regional ESS Specialists provided training in SECAP requirements and integrated pest management training to woreda and kebele experts. Kebele and woreda technical committees are undertaking Tier 1 and Tier 2 screening for scheme eligibility and additional safeguards documentation, respectively, as per the ESMF procedures and report that the screening forms are easy to follow.

AWPB/Procurement: Apart from TOTs and implementing partners in SECAP requirements (USD 29,180) and annual workshops (USD 9,650), environmental and social aspects (other than those related to watershed conservation activities) have not been included in the 2017/2018 AWPB.. It also includes a budget for a baseline study which is currently underway, and a training needs assessment. The revised Procurement Plan makes provision for an environmental and social audit to be conducted by 30 November 2018

Key Issues requiring attention are: i) water quality upstream of the scheme intakes to ensure that the quality of water used for irrigation is acceptable (given that some schemes are located downstream of industrial zones), and downstream of the schemes to ensure that the schemes are not causing pollution due to sediment loading or agrochemicals; ii) implementation of integrated pest management including application/storage/handling of agrochemicals; iii) correctly determining water resources availability and environmental flow during design and ensuring the latter is maintained during scheme operation (at present the EF is based on 25% of the baseflow which is not sustainable); iv) labour conditions and OHS of construction workers; v) community health and safety issues related to site safety during construction and infrastructure safety and exposure to pesticide residues during operation. The programme team is aware of these issues and are making efforts to address them.

Stakeholder Engagement/Grievance Redress: The programme teams regularly engage with the beneficiaries and communities. All IWUAs have set up grievance committees, and most farmers appear to be aware of grievance redress mechanisms. However, while grievances are reported, complainants do not receive feedback and decisions in a timely manner.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Project Management		
Budget Allocation for Environmental and Social Monitoring and Management Dedicate an appropriate budget for environmental and social monitoring and management during construction and scheme operation, as well as other programme activities.	FPCMU and RPCMU	07/2018
Maintaining Documentation Compile all documentation (including copies of originals kept at woreda level) related to stakeholder consultations and file it at the Regional Offices. Submit summary consultation logs to the FPCMU for recording purposes.	FPCMU and RPCMU	09/2018
Training in determining environmental flow Technical assistance to train FPCMU and RPCMU ESS Specialists and Engineers, consultants, Members of the Bureau of Water, EPLAUA in the concepts and establishment of environmental flow.	FPCMU	10/2018

d. Financial Management & Execution

Disbursement by financier

Type	Name	Current Amount	Disbursed Amount	Actual Rate
Domestic Financing breakdown	Beneficiaries	\$12,073,000		
	National Government	\$18,722,000		

Acceptable Disbursement Rate

Rating: 6

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

Automated rating based on IFAD disbursement data

Main issues

The Programme is in its 2nd year of implementation and its disbursement rate is 24%. There have not been any extensions.

As at 31 May 2018, the IFAD loan was SDR 12.98 million disbursed, representing 18% of SDR 72.95 million allocated while the IFAD grant was SDR 73,268.12 disbursed, representing 7% of SDR 1.08 million allocated. Considering withdrawal applications 7 – 10 pending as of that date with a value of SDR 4.42 million disbursed during the month of June 2018 the IFAD loan is 24% disbursed (SDR 17.40 million) while the grant is 9% (SDR 96,498.58) disbursed. The ASAP grant had of 31 May, 2018 disbursed 12% (SDR 0.97 million of SDR 7.87 million allocated). The cumulative disbursement total for all funding sources of SDR 14.02 million at 31 May, 2018 and SDR 18.47 million as at 15 June, 2018 includes SDR 7.33 million of authorised allocation. This level of disbursement in the second year of implementation is good.

Slow justification of advances by woredas and contractors could potentially run down the liquidity of the programme with negative consequences on activity implementation. The last replenishment withdrawal application number 7 related to the period 1 October, 2017 to 31 January, 2018. The Programme has also not taken full advantage of the direct payment method that eases the liquidity pressure by paying contractors/service providers with invoice values of or above USD 100,000 directly from IFAD. Like in the case of withdrawal application number 7, where payments to ABAY Construction (USD 429,900); REST (USD 131,857); ABEM Contractors (USD 170,511) and GIREMA ASEFA WWC (USD 200,500) should have used this methodology.

Statement of expenditure supporting withdrawal applications number 3 and 7 in respect of ASAP grant disbursed in May,

2018 and IFAD loan disbursed in June, 2018 respectively were reviewed. Supporting documents are generally of good quality, except for some items observed in the Tigray RPCMU when forms requesting travel advances were not properly completed with fields such as date of preparation and date of departure left blank.

AWPB Review During the fiscal year 2016/17, PASIDP II utilised USD 2.59 million of USD 25.97 million, representing 16% of the approved budget. The 2017/18 budget is so far spent at 29% (USD 9.04 million of the approved 31 million). For the year 2018/19, AWPB together with the related procurement plan have NOT been submitted to IFAD for review.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Financial Management & Execution		
Withdrawal applications Follow up on advances with RPCMU and submit a withdrawal application for all eligible expenditure from 1 February, 2018 to 31 May, 2018. Withdrawal applications should be submitted when expenditure reaches 30% of the authorised allocation or every 90 days from the previous application.	Finance Manager	07/2018
Statements of Expenditure Make full use of the Direct Payment method to pay contractors and service providers with an amount of or more than USD 100,000 and improve the quality of support documents by ensuring all fields provided for are fully completed before approving transactions.	Finance Manager	07/2018

Fiduciary Aspects

Quality of Financial Management

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

QuickBooks accounting software has been procured and installed at both FPCMU and RPCMUs. The accounting software has not been fully implemented as data capture not up-to date, reconciliations were off the system and not regular, approved budget was not input in the accounting system, and data consolidation across RPCMUs and FPCMU was not being consolidated in the system. There is, therefore no production of reliable real time reports, no proper budget monitoring and control and a lapse in internal controls. Full implementation of the accounting software is not only a financing agreement covenant that should be implemented but also an important tool for recording, monitoring and reporting of expenditure, and enhancing internal controls.

Main issues

Programme accounting done is under two parallel accounting software/systems; QuickBooks and Peachtree. The parallel system is intended for staff to fully learn and practice QuickBooks as Peachtree is being phased out at the end of the current financial year. QuickBooks is being preferred because it has a licence and has been coded uniformly across RPCMUs and FPCMU to address challenges of data consolidation experienced under PASIDP I. Whereas QuickBooks has been installed, set up with uniform chart of accounts reflecting expenditure by category-by financier and by component – by financier for both RPCMUs and FPCMU, its use has not been fully implemented as reflected by the following:

FPCMU last updated data in QuickBooks in March, 2018 while the last reconciliation for Tigray in the system was February, 2018 overall being two months in arrears; the approved budget was never posted in the accounting software both at the FPCMU and RPCMUs making budget monitoring difficult. Data has to be extracted manually, manipulated in MS Excel to determine the current status of budget execution; Internal audit at RPCMUs have been provided by the respective Agricultural Bureaus but the MoANR has not provided audit services to FPCMU to facilitate improvement in the internal control environment; and FPCMU has not taken advantage of uniform coding to consolidate financial statements in the software, advance ledgers with RPCMUs have not been updated and reconciliations have not been done by the team in the system. This fails the very purpose of installing the software; to produce real time, reliable reports that have a proper audit trail. Peachtree which is up-to-date is not uniformly coded to facilitate consolidation and does not facilitate reporting by component. The position of Senior Accountant will require to be filled.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Financial Management & Execution		
Training on accounting software The accounting software supplier/service provider should be engaged to provide support in addressing gaps identified during implementation and to provide re-fresher training on the use of the software.	Programme Coordinator	07/2018
Use of accounting software QuickBooks accounting software should be fully implemented with transactions posted up-to-date, budget posted in the software and bank reconciliations done in the accounting software at most by the 10th day of the subsequent month.	Finance Manager	08/2018

Quality and Timeliness of Audit

Rating: 6

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The financial statements for the year 2016/17 prepared in accordance with modified cash basis were audited by the Audit Services Corporation in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. All the required opinions were given with the opinion on financial statements unqualified. The audit report was submitted on time and the quality of audit was rated highly satisfactory mainly due to the issues raised. Management comments of the raised issues in the management letter were also received. The rating is on the basis of timeliness and the quality of the programme first audit and not information for the disclosures that should have been provided by the programme.

Main issues

The key issues raised by the auditor was the failure by the programme to provide a statement of receipts and expenditure by component – by financier, inadequate monitoring of advances with specific emphasis on SNNPR RPCMU which had expensed USD 100,000 advances in respect of study and design, absence of fixed assets register, none availability of internal audit reports and the need to fast track implementation of the accounting software. Except for the implementation of a fixed assets register, the other recommendations have only been partially implemented. Monitoring of advances remain a challenge, the accounting software is not fully implemented, FPCMU has not been subjected to internal audit and reports by component by financier are not readily available.

The 2017/18 audit report is not yet due. The data for the financial year 2017/18 in QuickBooks accounting software has not been updated to facilitate early closure of the accounts and eventual preparation for the audit.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Financial Management & Execution		
Readiness for the 2017/18 statutory audit Draft financial statements together with audit terms of reference should be completed and submitted to IFAD with a request for No Objection.	Finance manager	09/2018

Counterparts Funds

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The Government has been able to provide the required funds to finance taxes as counterpart contribution. This has been on a refund basis as taxes are paid for from the programme account and refund claims lodged with government. Whereas delays by government to provide its contribution may not have negative impact on activity implementation, the current funding modality where taxes are paid from programme account would cause liquidity problems if the claims are not lodged on time or if the refunds delay. It has been observed that there are delays in lodging these claims, which holds up the related funds in receivables.

Main issues

The GoE contribution is estimated at USD 12.07 million to finance taxes and duties during programme implementation. As of 31 May 2018, equivalents of USD 271,000 representing 2% of the allocation was reported to have been contributed by GoE. Compared to the two AWPBs provision of USD 7.12 million, this represents 4% fully paid by the counterpart. It should be noted that the refund claims are not being done on a timely basis. For example, Tigray RPCMU had not claimed since the FY 2017/18 started (ETB 790,853.87 equivalents of USD 29,434.55) while ETB 513,297.94 (USD 19,001.03) has not been claimed by FPCMU. Tigray Regional government has committed to availing its contribution in advance at the beginning of the year like was the case under PASIDP 1, but this will require budgeting and request for the same at the beginning of the year by the programme.

Beneficiary contribution. At Programme design, it was anticipated that beneficiaries will contribute USD 12.07 million to PASIDP II in respect of 5% of irrigation schemes civil works cost and 45% of inputs cost in respect of watershed management activities. As of 31 May 2018, equivalents of USD 271,000 representing 2% of the allocation had been reported. The mission noted that capturing of beneficiary contribution data is not systematic as only Tigray and Amhara RPCMUs have reported this contribution. For Tigray, contribution in respect of watershed management activities has not been reported yet activities under the component have been reported. The mechanisms for capturing and reporting this contribution are not uniform. As this contribution is being realised, it will be important to implement data tracking forms/tool to be used by the Programme to compile this contribution.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Financial Management & Execution		
GoE contribution Claim and follow up un refunded VAT from government both at RPCMUs and FPCMU.	Finance Manager	06/2018
Beneficiary contribution Develop and implement a uniform community beneficiary contribution tracking forms/tools at all RPCMUs.	Finance Manager/M&E Specialist	08/2018

Compliance with Loan Covenants

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The Programme is generally being implemented in compliance with the financing agreement except for financial reporting by component that has not yet been done and full implementation of the accounting software. A summary of compliance status is shown at appendix 3.

Main issues

Accounting software has not been fully implemented as data is not up-to-date, reconciliations are done off the system and budget has not been posted in the system to facilitate budget monitoring. Annual Work Plan and Budget for the year 2018/19 has not been submitted for review and No Objection as required (60 days prior to beginning of the financial year).

Procurement

Procurement

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Overall, procurement is based on the Government procurement system and consistent with IFAD Guidelines and Handbook. The procurement plan is submitted on time and is being updated regularly; however, the format needs to be improved to give it more clarity. Procurement for PASIDP II is managed by the federal and regional procurement units of the Ministry and regional bureaus, respectively, who are adequately staffed with senior and junior procurement specialists. For every major step in the procurement process for large value or complex procurements, the government procurement committee (called an Endorsement Committee) approves solicitation documents, technical and final evaluation reports. Documentation and decisions are generally of adequate quality.

Procurement Review

A current version of the Procurement Plans was presented in Excel format as required and seemed to be regularly updated, but has minor deficiencies. The three lines for planning and tracking original, revised and actual dates are misplaced.

Also, for the two procurements for consulting services reviewed, even though the process followed was clearly QCBS which is required, the solicitation documents wrongly identified NCB (National Competitive Bidding) as the procurement method used. This might be a simple typo but need to be rectified. Albeit, the application of the QCBS method for both procurements follow the laid-down processes for this method.

Solicitation documents follow the principles and are consistent with IFAD guidelines and Handbook except one instance noticed where the technical pass mark was not stipulated in the RFP. Further, in one instance (consulting service for quality assurance), which was subject to IFAD's prior review, the programme only sought a no objection from IFAD for the TOR, and not for the subsequent steps (shortlist, RFP, technical and combined evaluation report).

While the evaluation processes were mostly acceptable, evaluation reporting requires some improvement. The evaluation reports for consulting services fail to show how the individual evaluation results were amalgamated into a concurrent evaluation outcome. The report is arduous to review and apart from confusing the reviewer, may lead to significant time wastages in the process. The use of evaluation weights also requires some improvement. No fatal flaws were identified.

The record keeping needs improvement as some documentation is filed in different places, making the review difficult. The order and labelling of filing will also need to be more organized. The Contract register is not informative enough and not regularly submitted to IFAD.

Templates were shared with the PCMU for an appropriate technical evaluation report for consulting services, as well as a more robust contract register.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Financial Management & Execution		
Refresher Training IFAD to organize a refresher training on procurement methods, evaluation for consulting services, and record keeping	IFAD, PCMU	11/2018

F. Agreed Actions

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Development Effectiveness		
Enhance access to credit Commence actions to enable farmers to access credit, through joint agreements between them, credit suppliers, inputs suppliers and market entities.	FPCMU and RPCMU	07/2018
Implement Market Access Alliances (MAA) approach as per the PIM Systematic implementation of the MAA approach, commencing with MAA fora for each region prior to 2018 dry season irrigation planning.	FPCMU and RPCMU	07/2018
Experience sharing Conduct a field trip for key PCMU staff to selected participatory watershed development sites supported by the CGIAR Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security Project in Ethiopia.	FPCMU	08/2018
Provide equipment for FTCs Provide the necessary equipment for FTCs to deliver food demonstration training.	RPCMUs	09/2018
Adapt the gender strategy developed by MoALR Adapt the gender strategy developed by MoALR to reflect PASIDP II's gender targets.	FPCMU	09/2018

Strengthen business plans Strengthen cooperatives' business plans and communicate aggregated need for credit to Rural Financial Institutions and DBE to ensure sufficient liquidity.	FPCMU, RPCMU, DBE (RUFIP)	09/2018
Experience sharing Exchange visit within East or Southern Africa for key stakeholders to observe and learn from viable commercial smallholder value chain operations and viable irrigation systems using advanced technology.	FPCMU & IFAD	09/2018
Strengthen FRGs FRGs should add demonstrations of improved irrigation application techniques and conduct an analysis of financial outcomes. Farmers should participate directly in FRG activity planning. FRGs should also be strengthened regarding rain fed agriculture development in the watersheds.	FPCMU and RPCMU	10/2018
Develop a job creation strategy Develop a strategy to achieve the job creation target of the programme.	FPCMU	10/2018
Develop a database for the programme clients Develop a data base for the programme clients, which clearly indicates the list of clients/households that benefited from the programme, indicating the type of service provided to them.	FPCMU	10/2018
Enhanced targeting of irrigation users Set clear criteria for the allocation of irrigable land among the irrigation users, to ensure equitable ownership in the command area, to be used during feasibility assessments and detailed designs.	FPCMU & RPCMU	10/2018
Develop a gender-disaggregated plan for all interventions Plan all interventions using gender-disaggregated data and follow up on the achievement accordingly.	FPCMU and RPCMU	12/2018
Enhance women participation Increase the number of women in the different committees established by the programme, including their role in decision making.	FPCMU and RPCMU	12/2018
Water harvesting Conduct demonstrations of rainwater harvesting for households.	RPCMU	05/2019
Sustainability and Scaling Up		
Strengthening of Participatory Processes Include a dedicated budget line in the AWPB to enable Regional ESS Specialists to actively oversee participation processes, equity issues, following up on grievances, social documentation including FPIC, and E&S safeguards issues for scheme sustainability.	FPCMU, RPCMU	07/2018
Establish linkages with other programmes and private sector PCMU to work with other on-going programmes to share experience and lessons.	PCMU	08/2018

Provide implementation support mission to watershed component of PASIDP-II The mission should focus on reviewing the scope of potential income generation opportunities within micro-watersheds; and providing guidance on the identification and promotion of climate smart agricultural practices.	FPCMU	12/2018
Develop a capacity building program for the IWUAs that can be used by the different RPCMUs. The program will have training of the trainers (ToT) package for the staff at the zones and woredas that will be involved in IWUA capacity building. The capacity building to designed as a continuous program that comprehensively covers the organisational and management skills that the IWUAs require to sustainably operate and maintain the irrigation infrastructure.	FPCMU and RPCMU	12/2018
Strengthening of Grievance Redress Mechanisms Develop guidelines at regional level to ensure full participation by the farmers and communities for all programme activities from design, agribusiness, research, watershed management, and M&E.	RPCMU	03/2019
Strengthening of Grievance Redress Mechanisms The existing grievance redress processes should be followed and documented so that grievances can be followed up and complainants receive feedback in a transparent and timely manner.	RPCMU	03/2019
Strengthening Participation Guidelines Develop guidelines at regional level to ensure full participation by the farmers and communities for all programme activities from design, agribusiness, research, watershed management, and M&E.	RPCMU	03/2019
Project Management		
Budget Allocation for Environmental and Social Monitoring and Management Dedicate an appropriate budget for environmental and social monitoring and management during construction and scheme operation, as well as other programme activities.	FPCMU and RPCMU	07/2018
Prepare a revised annual work plan and budget for the period July 2018 to June 2019 Revise targets as the current AWPB targets may have been ambitious.	PCMU	07/2018
Prepare detailed data templates for M&E on outputs and outcomes The templates should specify relevant output and outcome indicators.	M&E specialists at FPCMU and RPCMU	09/2018
Amend the logical framework indicators to make these more measurable, specific and relevant Activities in the AWPB should directly follow from the outputs and outcomes specified in the logical framework.	Federal and regional PCMU	09/2018

Maintaining Documentation <p>Compile all documentation (including copies of originals kept at woreda level) related to stakeholder consultations and file it at the Regional Offices. Submit summary consultation logs to the FPMCU for recording purposes.</p>	FPMCU and RPCMU	09/2018
Training in determining environmental flow <p>Technical assistance to train FPCMU and RPCMU ESS Specialists and Engineers, consultants, Members of the Bureau of Water, EPLAUA in the concepts and establishment of environmental flow.</p>	FPCMU	10/2018
Prepare an elaborated M&E plan <p>M&E plan should specify the output and outcome indicators, and in particular outcome indicators which are currently missing.</p>	M&E specialists at FPCMU and RPCMU	10/2018
Expedite the establishment of an MIS system for M&E <p>The programme's MIS should be developed considering the MIS established in Amhara region, scaling it up to manage the programme's spatial and non-spatial data.</p>	FPCMU and RPCMU	12/2018
Develop a "Learning & Knowledge Management Strategy" <p>The PCMU should proceed contracting an international consultant to develop the strategy. The strategy should include aggregated impact- level measurement of programme activities to allow the programme to start measuring its effectiveness.</p>	FPCMU	12/2018
Expedite activities planned under component B and C <p>Particularly agribusiness linkages under component B and program management, monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge management and learning under component C.</p>	FPCMU & RPCMU	06/2019
Financial Management & Execution		
GoE contribution <p>Claim and follow up un refunded VAT from government both at RPCMUs and FPCMU.</p>	Finance Manager	06/2018
Training on accounting software <p>The accounting software supplier/service provider should be engaged to provide support in addressing gaps identified during implementation and to provide re-fresher training on the use of the software.</p>	Programme Coordinator	07/2018
Statements of Expenditure <p>Make full use of the Direct Payment method to pay contractors and service providers with an amount of or more than USD 100,000 and improve the quality of support documents by ensuring all fields provided for are fully completed before approving transactions.</p>	Finance Manager	07/2018

Withdrawal applications Follow up on advances with RPCMU and submit a withdrawal application for all eligible expenditure from 1 February, 2018 to 31 May, 2018. Withdrawal applications should be submitted when expenditure reaches 30% of the authorised allocation or every 90 days from the previous application.	Finance Manager	07/2018
Beneficiary contribution Develop and implement a uniform community beneficiary contribution tracking forms/tools at all RPCMUs.	Finance Manager/M&E Specialist	08/2018
Use of accounting software QuickBooks accounting software should be fully implemented with transactions posted up-to-date, budget posted in the software and bank reconciliations done in the accounting software at most by the 10th day of the subsequent month.	Finance Manager	08/2018
Readiness for the 2017/18 statutory audit Draft financial statements together with audit terms of reference should be completed and submitted to IFAD with a request for No Objection.	Finance manager	09/2018
Refresher Training IFAD to organize a refresher training on procurement methods, evaluation for consulting services, and record keeping	IFAD, PCMU	11/2018

Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II

Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2018)	Cumulative Result (2018)	Cumulative Result % (2018)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members										
	Household members			543750	84190						
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached							Progress reports	Annual	FPCMU, consulting firm	
	Households			108750	16838						
	Non-women-headed households			32346	14112						
	Women-headed households			7199	2726						
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project										
	Indigenous people										
	Males										
	Not Young										
	Non-Indigenous people										
	Young										
	Females										
Goal Increased prosperity and improved resilience to shocks in food insecure areas of Ethiopia	# of HH participating in the Programme graduated above the poverty line 3/4 years after schemes are operational							Reference surveys	PY1, PY7	FPCMU, consulting firm	
	Households										
	% increase in value of assets of participating households							Reference surveys	PY1, PY7	FPCMU, consulting firm	

	increased value assets per HH										
	% reduction in prevalence of child malnutrition							Reference surveys	PY1, PY7	FPCMU, consulting firm	
	decreased child malnutrition										
	Poor smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change							Reference surveys	PY1, PY3, PY7	FPCMU, consulting firm	
	Males										
	Females										
	Total household members	0		480000							
Objective Improved income and food security for rural households on a sustainable basis	Increase in household income from project support							Reference surveys	PY1, PY3, PY7	FPCMU, consulting firm	
	Farm model A – 1 ha (ETB)	5210		18772							
	Farm model E – 1 ha (ETB)	5295		9665							
	Farm model D – 1 ha (ETB)	6298		2984							
	Farm model C – 1 ha (ETB)	5499		19583							
	Farm model B – 1 ha (ETB)	7833		29072							
	Farm model F – 1 ha (ETB)	9108		15073							
Outcome Outcome 1 Farmers have sustainable access to irrigation schemes	# of farmers that have access to irrigation schemes							Surveys and specialized studies	PY1, PY3, PY7	RPCMU, implementers	Ownership of beneficiaries in irrigation schemes (A) No elite capture (R)
	farmers			46250							
Output Output 1.1 Selection of irrigation schemes for investment	# of feasibility studies approved							Progress report	Quarterly	RPCMU, implementers	Ownership of beneficiaries in irrigation schemes (A) No elite capture (R)
	Hectares of land			18400	2937						

	100% of IWUAs operate sustainably						Progress report	Quarterly	RPCMU, implementers		
	operational IWUAs			150	35						
Output Output 1.2 Irrigation schemes developed or upgraded on 15,000 ha	# of ha farmland under operational irrigation						Survey	PY1, PY3, PY7	RPCMU, implementers	Ownership of beneficiaries in irrigation schemes (A) No elite capture (R)	
	Hectares of land			18400	2234						
	New or existing rural infrastructure protected from climate events (US\$' 000/Km)						Progress Report	Annual	FPCMU		
	Value			80000							
Outcome Outcome 2: Farmers have increased market-oriented skills and capacity for sustainable agriculture.	70,000 households achieve at least 50% increase in farm income						Surveys and specialized studies	PY1, PY3, PY7	FPCMU and consulting firm	Access to financial services (A) Sufficient capacity of public services (A) Climate change measures adopted (A)	
	Maize MT/ha	1.5		3							
	Chickpea MT/ha	0.7		2							
	Onion MT/ha	4		10							
	Wheat MT/ha	1.5		3							
Output Output 2.1 Improved access to appropriate inputs, access to agricultural and financial services for smallholder producers	# of functional cooperatives that provide at least 3 services to clients						Progress report	Quarterly	RPCMU, implementers	Access to financial services (A) Sufficient capacity of public services (A) Climate change measures adopted (A)	
	cooperatives			100	9						
	# of households with strengthened financial literacy						Progress report	Quarterly	RPCMU, implementers		
	HH			50000	22						
	In and off farm employment creation						Progress report	Quarterly	RPCMU, implementers		
employment creation			15000	1236							
Output Output 2.2 Improved productivity in intervention areas	Individuals engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities						Progress report	Quarterly	RPCMU, implementers	Access to financial services (A) Sufficient capacity of public services (A) Climate change measures adopted (A)	
	Males										
	Total			15000							
	Females										
	Households supported with increased water availability or efficiency						Survey	PY1, PY3, PY7	RPCMU, implementers		
	Households			80000							

Output Output 2.3 Improved and sustainable watershed management	Extent of land with rehabilitated or restored ecosystem services						LDSF	PY1, PY3, PY7	RPCMU, implementers	Access to financial services (A) Sufficient capacity of public services (A) Climate change measures adopted (A)
	Extent of land			40						
	Crop yield stability over seasons						Progress report	PY1, PY3, PY7	RPCMU, implementers	
	crop yields			70						
	Land under climate-resilient practices						Progress report	Quartely	RPCMU, implementers	
	Land area			73600	12702					

Ethiopia

Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II

Supervision Report

Appendix 1: Financial: actual financial performance; by financier by component and disbursements by category

Mission Dates: 11-22 June, 2018

Document Date: 10/07/2018

Project No. 2000001134

Report No. 4793-ET

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 2: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

Table 2A: Financial performance by financier as 31 May, 2018

Financier	Appraisal (USD '000)	Disbursements (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed
Financier	Appraisal (USD '000)	Disbursements (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed
IFAD loan	102,000	18,050	18%
IFAD grant	1,500	100	7%
ASAP grant	11,000	1,340	12%
Government	18,722	675	4%
Beneficiaries	12,072	271	2%
Total	145,294	20,436	14%

Table 2B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000) as at 31 May, 2018

	IFAD loan			IFAD grant			ASAP			Government			Beneficiaries			Total		
Component	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
Investment in Small-Scale Irrigation Infrastructure	82,226	6,573	8%	1,000	242	24%	1,288	16	1%	15,523	630	4%	4,452	271	6%	104,489	7,698	7%
Investment for Capacity in Sustainable Agriculture	11,571	549	5%	-	-	-	8,516	329	4%	2,108	21	1%	7,621	-	0%	29,815	932	3%
Programme Management	8,203	1,326	16%	500	8	2%	1,196	49	4%	1,091	24	2%	-	-	-	10,990	1,400	13%
Total	102,000	8,448	8%	1,500	250	17%	11,000	394	4%	18,722	675	4%	12,072	271	2%	145,294	10,030	7%

Table 2C: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 31 May, 2018)

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	W/A pending	Balance	Per cent disbursed
200003	Works	50,600,000.00	50,600,000.00	5,325,903.68	3,762,994.31	41,511,152.01	18%
200008	Consultancies	2,550,000.00	2,550,000.00	0.00	185,641.76	2,364,358.24	7%
200013	Goods, Services and Inputs	6,050,000.00	6,050,000.00	333,321.55	101,453.76	5,615,224.69	7%
200016	Operating Costs	1,550,000.00	1,550,000.00	127,034.74	49,210.28	1,373,754.98	11%
200018	Salaries and allowances	2,300,000.00	2,300,000.00	340,886.39	252,713.00	1,706,400.61	26%
200019	Training	2,700,000.00	2,700,000.00	259,652.39	71,335.78	2,369,011.83	12%
270001	Authorised allocation	0.00	0.00	6,594,131.22	0.00	(6,594,131.22)	0%
290001	Unallocated	7,200,000.00	7,200,000.00	0.00	0.00	7,200,000.00	0%
Total		72,950,000.00	72,950,000.00	12,980,929.97	4,423,348.89	55,545,771.14	24%

Figure 1: IFAD loan/grant disbursement, comparisons between original and revised allocations and actual disbursement as at 31 May, 2018

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	Balance	Per cent disbursed
200003	Works	50,600,000.00	50,600,000.00	5,325,903.68	45,274,096.32	11%
200008	Consultancies	2,550,000.00	2,550,000.00	0.00	2,550,000.00	0%
200013	Goods, Services and Inputs	6,050,000.00	6,050,000.00	333,321.55	5,716,678.45	6%
200016	Operating Costs	1,550,000.00	1,550,000.00	127,034.74	1,422,965.26	8%
200018	Salaries and allowances	2,300,000.00	2,300,000.00	340,886.39	1,959,112.61	15%
200019	Training	2,700,000.00	2,700,000.00	259,652.39	2,440,347.61	10%
270001	Authorised allocation	0.00	0.00	6,594,131.22	(6,594,131.22)	0%
290001	Unallocated	7,200,000.00	7,200,000.00	0.00	7,200,000.00	0%
Total		72,950,000.00	72,950,000.00	12,980,929.97	59,969,070.03	18%

Ethiopia

Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II Supervision Report

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Mission Dates: 11-22 June, 2018
Document Date: 10/07/2018
Project No. 2000001134
Report No. 4793-ET

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

No	Activity Description	Unit	Plan				Achievement			Percentage (%) Achieved		
			Annual	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter	Cumulative Plan todate	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter	Cumulative Achievement todate	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter	Cumulative Achievement to date
A	Component A: Investment in Small-scale Irrigation Infrastructure											
	OUTCOME: Farmers have access to sustainable irrigation schemes											
A1	Irrigation Scheme Participatory Planning and Preparation											
A11	Retroactive financing											
A111	Baseline study	No. doc	1	1	1	1	0.25	0.25	0.25	25.0	25.0	25.0
A112	Studies and selection of schemes	No. doc	-	-	-	13	-	-	82	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	630.8

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

[illegible]

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

		Female										
A1212	PFS - Pump irrigation (Ground /Surface)	No. of scheme	8	5	8	11	7	7	8	140.0	87.5	72.7
		Ha										
		No. of HHs										
		Male										
		Female										
A1213	PFS - Spring development	No. of scheme	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	75.0	75.0	75.0
		Ha										
		No. of HHs										
		Male										
		Female										
A1214	PFS - Micro-dam	No. of scheme	4	4	4	4	11	11	11	275.0	275.0	275.0

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

[illegible]

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

[illegible]

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

[illegible]

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

		Female										
	Sub total: Feasibility and Detailed engineering design of schemes											
A14	Formation and strengthening of Irrigation Water Users Associations											
A141	Community members sensitisation	No. of schemes	52	14	52	69	60	60	81	428.6	115.4	117.4
A142	Formation and strengthening of IWUAs	No. of IWUAs	52	52	52	69	28	28	49	53.8	53.8	71.0

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

A143	Membership eligibility and definition of the rights & obligations of WUA membership, including women;	No. of IWUAs	38	38	38	55	24	24	32	63.2	63.2	58.2
	Sub total: Formation and strengthening of IWUAs											
A15	SECAP studies (ESIA, ESMP, RAP, FPIC)											
A151	Consultancy studies for PASIDP I study documents	study	-	-	-	25	-	-	25	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	100.0
A152	Technical assistance	Lumpsum	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.0
	Sub total: SECAP studies											
A16	Quality assurance of designs (IFAD grant financing)											
A161	Quality assurance of feasibility and design studies (Design Review)	No. of scheme	55	25	55	76	35	35	62.0	140.0	63.6	81.6

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

	Between 51 - 75% progress	No. of scheme										
	Between 76 - 99% progress	No. of scheme										
	Construction completed (100%)	No. of scheme										
	Handover and operation started	No. of scheme										
		Ha										
		No. of HHs										
		Male										
		Female										
		Youth										
A2212	CS - Diversion	No. of scheme	22	7	13	13	7	22	22			
	Between 0 - 25% progress	No. of scheme				4			4			
	Between 26 - 50% progress	No. of				4			4			

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

		scheme										
	Between 51 - 75% progress	No. of scheme				4			4			
	Between 76 - 99% progress	No. of scheme				5			5			
	Construction completed (100%)	No. of scheme				5			5			
	Handover and operation started	No. of scheme										
		Ha				3,424			3,424			
		No. of HHs				8,025			8,052			
		Male				9,246			9,246			
		Female				1,465			1,465			
		Youth										
A2213	CS - Pump irrigation (Ground /Surface)	No. of scheme	1	-	1	1	-	1	1			

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

A2214	CS - Spring development	No. of scheme	2	-	2	2	-	2	4			
	Between 0 - 25% progress	No. of scheme										
	Between 26 - 50% progress	No. of scheme				2			2			
	Between 51 - 75% progress	No. of scheme										
	Between 76 - 99% progress	No. of scheme										
	Construction completed (100%)	No. of scheme										
	Handover and operation started	No. of scheme										
		Ha				266			266			
		No. of HHs				406			406			
		Male				376			376			
		Female				30			30			

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

		Youth										
A2215	Spate	No. of scheme	2			2			2	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	100.00
	Between 0 - 25% progress	No. of scheme										
	Between 26 - 50% progress	No. of scheme										
	Between 51 - 75% progress	No. of scheme										
	Between 76 - 99% progress	No. of scheme				1			1			
	Construction completed (100%)	No. of scheme				1			1			
	Handover and operation started	No. of scheme										
		Ha				770			770			
		No. of HHs				759			759			
		Male				448			448			

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

		scheme										
	Between 76 - 99% progress	No. of scheme										
	Construction completed (100%)	No. of scheme										
	Handover and operation started	No. of scheme										
		Ha										
		No. of HHs										
		Male										
		Female										
		Youth										
	Sub total: Community schemes constructed (New)											
A222	Group schemes											
A2221	Group Ponds	No.	40	-	40	40	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

[illegible]

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

[illegible]

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

B	Component B: Investment in capacity for sustainable agriculture											
	OUTCOME: Farmers have increased market oriented skills and capacity for sustainable agriculture											
B1	Agribusiness Linkages and Market Access											
B11	Strengthening of Farmers Organizations and Cooperatives											
B111	Establishment and Strengthening of the farmers cooperatives	Number	25	11	25	25	8	8	8	72.7	32.0	32.0
B112	Establishment and Strengthening of the farmers cooperatives (PASIDP-I)	Number	42	42	42	59	29	29	29	69.0	69.0	49.2

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

B131	Marketing Chain Studies	number	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
B132	Marketing chain training manuals /d	doc.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
B133	TOT Training on marketing chain development /e	Number	20	20	20	20	6	6	6	30.0	30.0	30.0
B134	Establishment and streangthening MAAs	number	29	9	29	29	21	21	21	233.3	72.4	72.4
B135	Training on market chain dvt for worda experts	participant	100	36	100	100	58	58	58	161.1	58.0	58.0

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

B136	Training on market chain devt and business mgt for cooperative members	participant	938	938	938	938	154	154	154	16.4	16.4	16.4
B137	Conducting private public dialoge (PPD) on output market	session	58	58	58	58	17	17	17	29.3	29.3	29.3
B138	Learning visits for experts	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
	Sub total: Market access alliances											
B14	Access to financial services											
B141	Business plan implamentation guidance manual and business plan template	Doc.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
B142	Preparation of business plan for scheme	number	67	11	67	67	20	20	20	181.8	29.9	29.9

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

B231	Inventory, characterisation and targeting of best practices	No.doc	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
B232	Acquisition and distribution of improved resilient crop genetic material	Quintal	390	390	390	390	5	5	5	1.3	1.3	1.3
B233	Gender training on farm level diversification/ FHH -Home guarden development	number	650	250	650	650	331	331	331	132.4	50.9	50.9
B234	Input support to FRG members on climate-smart agriculture	number	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	1,160	1,160	1,160	44.6	44.6	44.6
B235	Training of communities in climate smart agriculture	number	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
B236	Nursery strengthening	number	30	30	30	30	27	27	27	90.0	90.0	90.0

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

B237	Research support and visits	number	65	10	33	33	102	102	102	1,020 .0	309.1	309.1
	Sub total: Capacity building for climate smart agriculture											
B24	Gender and nutrition											
B241	Gender mainstreaming											
B2411	Gender training of woreda experts and DA /b	number	116	116	116	116	38	38	38	32.8	32.8	32.8
B2412	Community consultation and social mobilization strategy /c (one session atleast 70% of the beneficiaries)	number	8,170	8,170	8,170	8,170	881	881	881	10.8	10.8	10.8
B2413	Young men and women consultation (one session for each scheme 70 % of youth and women)	number	4,674	4,674	4,674	4,674	141	141	141	3.0	3.0	3.0

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

	mainstreaming											
B242	Nutrition activities											
B2421	Nutrition education and behavioral change communicationc /e	Lumpsum	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
B2422	TOT on nutrition sensesitive agriculture for regions and zone	number	40	40	40	40	34	34	34	85.0	85.0	85.0
B2423	Conduct Food demonstration	number	65	65	65	65	620	7	7	953.8	10.8	10.8
B2424	Training on nutrition sensitive agriculture for kebele & woreda experts /f	number	390	390	390	390	304	304	304	77.9	77.9	77.9
B2425	Nutrient Profile tracking along marketing chains /g	study doc.	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

B2426	Training on household level diversification /h	number	650	650	650	650	171	171	171	26.3	26.3	26.3
	Sub total: Nutrition activities											
B243	Home gardens /i											
B2437	Home garden demonstration	number	650	650	650	650	360	360	360	55.4	55.4	55.4
B2431	Inputs (including nutrition sensesitive seeds)	quintal	104	104	104	104	3	3	3	2.9	2.9	2.9
B2432	Farm tools (set) access to FHH	number	650	650	650	650	110	110	110	16.9	16.9	16.9
B2433	TOT on postharvest demonstration	number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

B2434	Postharvest training and demonstration	number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
B2435	Woreda SMS technical support expenses for AD	person day	10,400	4,160	5,200	5,200	5,236	5,596	5,596	125.9	107.6	107.6
B2436	FTC equipped and establishment of nutrient corner at list one per region	number	8	4	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub total: Home gardens											
	Total B.2											
B3	Watershed management											
B31	Capacity development in watershed management											
B3156	Traning of CWM Team	number	693	693	693	693	1,331	1,331	1,331	192.1	192.1	192.1

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

B311	TOT for regional and federal watershed management and enviromen experts	number	52	52	52	52	23	23	23	44.2	44.2	44.2
B3110	Training for DAs on IWM&CRM	number	189	189	189	189	117	117	117	61.9	61.9	61.9
B3111	Training for IGAs/watershed beneficieries	number	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	1,960	1,960	1,960	86.4	86.4	86.4
B312	Development of Watershed management plans	number	38	38	38	38	34	34	47	89.5	89.5	123.7
B313	Study Tours for Woreda experts and DA /a	number	513	513	513	513	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

	management development											
B32	Climate change resilience in watershed mangement											
B321	Training on climate variability forecasting and adaptation option for farmers	number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
B3210	Safety equipment for demonstration	set	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
B3211	Instrumentation for catchment water budgeting	set	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
B322	GPS based data collection on program interventions	No of Intervention	63	63	63	63	12	12	12	19.0	19.0	19.0
B323	Land use & land cover change mapping (change Detection)	No of schemes	63	63	63	63	7	7	7	11.1	11.1	11.1
B324	Uploading, updating and mapping schemes & watershed information on GIS Software	No of schemes	63	42	63	63	19	19	19	45.2	30.2	30.2

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

B33	Inputs support watershed											
B337	Promotion of improved forage production on private land	Ha	95	95	95	95	36	36	36	38.1	38.1	38.1
B336	Promoting agroforestry and fruit	"	380	380	380	380	189	189	189	49.7	49.7	49.7
B335	Promoting conservation agriculture	"	114	85	114	114	44	44	44	51.8	38.6	38.6
B334	Treatment of farmland with biophysical measure	"	12,605	12,605	12,605	13,625	7,304.0	7,304.0	7,771.1	57.9	57.9	57.0

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

B333	Gully rehabilitation with bioph	"	345	345	345	447	297.9	297.9	316.3	86.3	86.3	70.8
B338	Promote soil fertility management practices (e.g. acid soil management and composting)	Ha	190	190	190	1,020	79	79	546.1	41.6	41.6	53.5
B3310	Establishment and strengthening of community nurseries	number	38	38	38	38	32	32	47	84.2	84.2	123.7
B331	Hillside communal land treatment and mang. including woodlot establishment	ha	2,590	2,590	2,590	765	2,913	2,913 .2	3,509.8	112.5	112.5	458.8

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

C1112	Procurement of vehicles											
C1112 1	Vehicles	Number	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/ 0!	-
	Sub total: Procurement of vehicles											
C1113	Office equipment purchased											
C1113 13	Professional Deigital Camera	Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
C1113 12	Server Computer (Federal/Region)	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/0!
C1113 11	A3 Multifunctional Color Printer	Number	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1113 10	Workstation Computer for GIS (for Federal & Regions)	Number	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1113 1	Lap top computer	Number	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100.0	100.0	100.0
C1113 2	Desktop computers (with UPS ,Flash disk, Divider)	Set	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1113 3	Printer	Number	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

C1113 4	Fax machine	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/0!
C1113 5	Scanner	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/0!
C1113 6	Photocopy machine	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/0!
C1113 7	Digital camera	Number	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	100.0	100.0	100.0
C1113 8	Video cammera	Number	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1113 9	Office furniture set	Number	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Sub total: Office Equipment purchased											
C1114	Regular programme supervision											
C1114 2	Regular prog. Supervision - Regon	mission	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
C1114 1	Regular prog.supervision- Federal	mission	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

C11220	Accting Software Train. & Instal											
C11219	Training on Website Development for Federal & Regional experts	No of Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
C11218	Training on Data base management for Federal & Regional experts	No of Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
C11217	On job training on the use of MIS (region and federal)	number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
C11211	M&E manual development	No. of doc.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
C11212	Impact surveys	number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
C11213	Techincal assistance for survey - international	Per-month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
C11214	Monitoring, evaluation and learning - international TA	Per-month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
C11215	MIS development-International TA	Per-month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
C11216	MIS development-National TA	system	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

	Sub total: Consultancy services and trainings											
C1122	Equipment and material											
C1122 1	Tablet for MIS at selected woreda/kebele	number	57	57	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1122 2	Internet connectivity for MIS at woreda level	number	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
	Sub total: Equipment and material											
C1123	Training and Capacity building											
C1123 1	Training PCMU staff and implementing partners on M&E system	number	41	41	41	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1123 3	Federal workshop on baseline and impact survey results	workshop	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1123 5	Exposure visit for PCMU staff (international)	visit	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1123 6	Exposure visit for implementing partners (local)	visit	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1123 7	LDSF Assessment /a	doc.	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

C1125 1	Quality assurance	lumpsum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/0!
	Sub total: Grant Financing for Monitoring and Evaluation											
	Sub total: Investment cos for M & E											
C113	Investment Costs for KML											
C1131	Documentation and dissemination of lessons and innovation at federal level	lumpsum	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1131 5	Atlas Preparation of PASIDP II interventions	Doc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/0!
C1131 1	Federal level	"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub total: Documentation and dissemination of lessons and innovation											
C1132	Internal review & Learning meetings (workshop)											
C1132 1	Federal level (1/ year)	No. of meetings	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

	Sub total: Internal review and learnings											
C1133	Climate change related knowledg											
C1133 1	Guidelines for adaptive planning /a	No. of doc.	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1133 2	Facilitating peer to peer network for institutionalizing water harvesting	person-month	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1133 3	Documentation and sharing of best practices	lumpsum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
C1133 4	Facilitating peer-to-peer learning: international exchanges	visit	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1133 5	Facilitating of knowledge exchange between regions	lumpsum	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub total: Climate change related knowledge management											
C1134	Training and capacity building											
C1134 1	TOT Training PCMU staff and implementing partners on L &KM	No. of trainees	16	16	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

C1134 2	Training woreda focal person on L &KM	No. of trainees	57	57	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1134 3	L&KM strategy development - international TA	person-month	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1134 4	Exposure visit for PMCU staff (international)	Visit	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1134 5	Exposure visit for implementing partners - local	Visit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
	Sub total: Training and Capacity building on KM and exposure visit											
	Sub total: KML											
C12	Recurrent cost											
C121	Retroactive financing											
C1211	Salaries and allowances	Lumpsum	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	100.0	100.0	100.0
C1212	Fuel and lubricants	Lumpsum	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	100.0	100.0	100.0
C1213	Office and other expenses	Lumpsum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

	Sub total: Retroactive Finance (Fuel and lubricants and Office)											
C122	Salaries and allowances											
C1221	Salaries for NPCMU											
C1221 21	Rural finance specialist	Per-month	6	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1221 20	Climate change and environmental safeguards specialist	Per-month	24	6	24	24	6	24	24	100.0	100.0	100.0
C1221 19	Agribusiness specialist	Per-month	12	3	12	12	3	12	12	100.0	100.0	100.0
C1221 1	Program coordinator	Per-month	12	3	12	12	3	12	12	100.0	100.0	100.0
C1221 10	Senior procurement specialist	Per-month	12	3	12	12	3	12	12	100.0	100.0	100.0
C1221 11	Assistant procurement specialist	Per-month	12	3	12	12	3	12	12	100.0	100.0	100.0
C1221 12	Finance manager	Per-month	12	3	12	12	3	12	12	100.0	100.0	100.0
C1221 13	Senior finance specialist	Per-month	12	3	12	12	3	12	12	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

C1221 14	Accountant	Per-month	12	3	12	12	3	12	12	100.0	100.0	100.0
C1221 15	Driver	Per-month	48	12	48	48	12	48	48	100.0	100.0	100.0
C1221 16	Secretary	Per-month	12	3	12	12	3	12	12	100.0	100.0	100.0
C1221 17	Office assistant	Per-month	12	3	12	12	3	12	12	100.0	100.0	100.0
C1221 18	Pension	Per-month	144	36	144	144	36	144	144	100.0	100.0	100.0
C1221 2	Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Specialist	Per-month	24	6	24	24	6	24	24	100.0	100.0	100.0
C1221 3	Agronomist	Per-month	12	3	12	12	3	6	6	100.0	50.0	50.0
C1221 4	Markets, Finance and Cooperatives Specialist	Per-month	12	3	6	6	3	12	12	100.0	200.0	200.0
C1221 5	MIS/GIS specialist	Per-month	12	3	12	12	3	6	6	100.0	50.0	50.0
C1221 6	Irrigation Engineers	Per-month	24	6	24	24	6	24	24	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

C2	Programme Management, M&E, Knowledge Management at Regional Level											
C22	Recurrent cost											
C221	Salaries and allowances											
C2211	Salaries for RPCMU											
C2211 1	Agribusiness Specialist	Per-month	48	12	48	48	12	48	48	100.0	100.0	100.0
C2211 1	Program coordinator	Per-month	48	12	48	48	12	48	48	100.0	100.0	100.0
C2211 10	Accountants	Per-month	96	24	96	96	24	96	96	100.0	100.0	100.0
C2211 11	Driver	Per-month	96	24	48	48	24	48	48	100.0	100.0	100.0
C2211 12	Secretary/Office assistant	Per-month	48	12	48	48	12	48	48	100.0	100.0	100.0
C2211 13	Pension	Per-month	744	180	744	744	180	744	744	100.0	100.0	100.0
C2211 2	Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management	Per-month	48	12	48	48	12	48	48	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

	Specialist											
C2211 3	Agronomist	Per-month	48	12	48	48	12	48	48	100.0	100.0	100.0
C2211 4	Rural Finance Specialist	Per-month	48	12	48	48	12	48	48	100.0	100.0	100.0
C2211 5	MIS/GIS specialist	Per-month	48	12	48	48	12	48	48	100.0	100.0	100.0
C2211 6	Irrigation Engineers	Per-month	96	24	48	48	24	48	48	100.0	100.0	100.0
C2211 7	Social and enviromental saveguard specialist	Per-month	48	12	48	48	12	48	48	100.0	100.0	100.0
C2211 8	Climate and watershed specialist	Per-month	48	12	48	48	12	48	48	100.0	100.0	100.0
C2211 9	Capacity building and gender specialist	Per-month	48	12	48	48	12	48	48	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Sub total: Salaries and allowances											
C222	Fuel and vehicles maintainance											
C2222	Vehicles mentainance	No. of vehicles	16	4	16	16	4	16	16	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

C2221	Fuel and lubricants	Lumpsum	48	12	48	48	12	44	44	100.0	91.7	91.7
C223	Office and other expenses	Lumpsum	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Sub total: Fuel and lubricants and office											
	Sub total: Recurrent cost											
C21	Investment cost											
C211	Investment costs for programme management											
C2111 1	Staff training RPMU											
C2112	Office equipment purchased											
C2112 1	Lap top computer	Number	18	18	18	30	19	19	32	105.6	105.6	106.7
C2112 2	Desktop computers (with UPS, Flash disk, Divider)	Number	12	12	12	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
C2112 3	Printer	Number	4	4	4	8	2	2	2	50.0	50.0	25.0

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

C2112 4	Fax machine	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/0!
C2112 5	Scanner	Number	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/ 0!	-
C2112 6	Photo copy machine	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/0!
C2112 7	Digital camera	Number	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	125.0	125.0	125.0
C2112 8	Professional digital camera	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/ 0!	#DIV/0!
C2112 9	Office furniture set	set	28	28	28	40	27	27	40	96.4	96.4	100.0
	Sub total: Office equipment and furniture purchased											
C2113	Regular programme supervision	mission	16	8	16	16	4	16	16	50.0	100.0	100.0
C2114	Annual Implementation Reviews											
C2114 1	Regional learning forum	forum	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

	Sub total: Investment cost for M & E											
C213	Investment Costs for KML											
C2131	Documentation and dissemination of lessons and innovation)											
C2131 1	Regional level	Number	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
C2131 2	Woreda level	doc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
C2131 3	kebele level	doc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
	Sub total: Documentation and dissemination of lessons and innovation)											
C2132	Workshop (internal review and learning meetings)											
C2132 1	Region level (2/year)	no.workshop	8	4	4	4	7	7	7	175.0	175.0	175.0

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Ethiopia

Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II

Supervision Report

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Mission Dates: 11-22 June, 2018
Document Date: 10/07/2018
Project No. 2000001134
Report No. 4793-ET

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation

Financing Agreement:	Covenant	Compliance target date	Remarks	Remarks
Section E.2 (a)	The Programme Coordination and Management Unit at Federal and Regional level duly established and key positions filled with personnel acceptable to IFAD.	Prior to disbursement	Complied	Programme management personnel structure is complete except for a Procurement Officer and Senior Accountant who resigned his position.
Section E.2 (b)	The Borrower/Recipient shall have established a National Programme Steering Committee (NPSC).	Prior to disbursement	Complied	
Section E.2 (c)	Draft PIM in the form and substance satisfactory to the Fund	Prior to disbursement	Complied	
Schedule 3. Para 1, Gender	Develop gender mainstreaming guidelines for the programme	During implementation	Complied	The programme has implemented the ministry of agriculture gender policy
Schedule 3 Para 2, SECAP	Ensure that the ESMF and RAF as required by IFAD's SECAP have been adopted	Throughout implementation	Complied/On going	ESMF has been adopted as required. RAF not yet triggered
Schedule 3 Para 3, Implementation	Programme will be implemented in accordance with IFAD policies, strategies and procedures	Throughout implementation	On -going	
Schedule 3 Para 4, Environmental audit	The development of measures to mitigate social and environment impacts and implementation will be reported upon annually and the report will be subject to an independent audit that will be submitted to IFAD and NPSC	Annually	On- going	
Schedule 3 Para 5, Accounting Software	Accounting software duly implemented in accordance with a comprehensive chart of accounts satisfactory to IFAD	First year of implementation	Partially complied	Software was procured, coded and installed. There is need to improve on its usage
Schedule 3 Para 6, Programme Financial reporting	Programme financial reporting shall cover category of expenditure, components and financier and shall be prepared on modified cash basis		Partially complied	Financial reports should disclose expenditure by component – by financier
GC: Article 7. S7.01 (b) AWPB	The LPA shall draft Programme AWPB for each Programme based, to the extent appropriate.	30 April, each year	Not Complied for 2018/19/On going	For 2017/18 there was compliance, delays have been experienced
GC: Article 7. S7.05. Procurement	Procurement of goods, works and services in accordance with the provisions of the GOE regulations, to the extent such are consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines.	During implementation	On- going	
GC:S. 7.8 (a)	All goods and buildings used in the Programme against	During	On- going	

Insurance	such risks.	implementation		
GC:S. 7.8 (a) Insurance	All goods and buildings used in the Programme insured against such risks.	During implementation	On- going	
GC: Article 7 S.7.11	Appoint National Programme Coordinator and all other key Programme personnel in the manner specified in the FA.	By Programme start up	Complied	
GC: Article 8 S 8.3 (a)	Furnish to the Fund periodic progress reports in such form and substance as required		Complied /On-going	
GC: Article 7Section 8.3 (b) MTR	Jointly carry out a review of Programme implementation no later than the midpoint of the Programme Implementation	2020	Not yet due	
GC: Article 7Article IX Financial Reporting Section 9.2	Deliver to the Fund detailed financial statements of the operations, resources and expenditures related to the Programme for each Fiscal Year prepared in accordance with standards and procedures acceptable to the Fund	31 October, each year	Complied	For 2017/18 there was compliance, reports were submitted as required
GC: Article 7Section 9.03 Audit	Each Fiscal Year, have the accounts relating to the Programme audited in accordance with auditing standards acceptable to the Fund and the Fund's Guidelines on Programme Audits (for Borrowers' Use) by independent auditors acceptable to the Fund;	07 January, each year	Complied	Audit was rated highly satisfactory